The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CANADIAN VOTE CHASERS.

Campaign Methods of the Dominion Politicians.

NO GOOD NATURE DISPLAYED.

They Devote Themselves Chiefly to Abusing One Another.

TORIES SING GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

An Opposition Crowd Always on Hand to Hoot the Speaker.

PREMIER FIELDING ON THE SITUATION.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 1.—[Special.]—Mr. Fielding, Liberal Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia, spoke in this city last night and today he is the guest of several people who are in accord with his political views. Mr. Fielding is a newspaper man and has many of the elements of popularity. Campaigning in Canada has some peculiarities unknown to campaigning in the States. This morning on my arrival here I sent THE TRIBUNE card to the Nova Scotia Premier, who was the guest of Mr. Rankine, a Liberal candidate of this city for the Commons. The messenger returned with the information that Mr. Fielding was at church in Mr. Rankine's pew. Whether it is customary for a candidate in this country to attend to his devotions Sunday or whether in this case Mr. Fielding thought he must do it is not for me to state. The morality of St. Johns Sunday is noted.

Everybody here goes to church Sunday. After the church hour a telephone message was sent to the Premier, asking for an audience. A reply was received that the gentleman had gone from church to a hotel where several other prominent politicians are hived. He was tracked there, but just before my arrival the Premier had left to do some logrolling over in Indiantown, a suburb of this city, which has a constituency similar to that which has its existence about the Chicago Stock-Yards. The intelligence was given that the Premier would return to the city about 5 o'clock and take tea with a prominent business-man.

A call there for the purpose of making an engagement was courteously acknowledged by the lady of the house, who said that I had better call before 7 p. m., as Mr. Fielding was going to church in the evening. Asked if he could probably be seen after his evening devotions, the lady said she thought he had an engagement to meet Messrs. Rankine and Weldon after church. These gentlemen are the Liberal candidates for the Commons from this city. American politicians will understand from the foregoing that Mr. Fielding understands his business, and, to use an Americanism, he is a man who "gets there."

Canadian Campaign Methods.

A Canadian political meeting is devoid of some of the hilarity which characterizes an American meeting. There is an absence of torchlight processions and brass bands. The campaign committee calls the meeting the same as with us. The speaker arrives and is the guest of some leading citizen who is of the speaker's political faith. Of course, he goes to the hall at the hour named, and the political meetings of this campaign here have all been well attended, and frequently by both parties. The opposition is generally out in force for the purpose of putting questions to the speaker, the object of which is not so much for the purpose of gaining knowledge as it is to disconcert the speaker. If the speaker is sharp enough to hold his own, then the opposition yells and makes counter demonstrations to the applause of the side which has called the meeting. A crowd of the opposition generally stands outside of the building and hoots the speaker as he is leaving the hall. The speaker having been taken to the platform by a committee, some prominent citizen is "voted to the chair," as they call it, being nominated and elected by the assembly, the opposition never offering any resistance to this. No Secretary is named unless the meeting has some other business to transact.

The speaker is introduced and is received with clapping of hands. He takes up the issues of his party, and in referring to the opposition he never minces words. The other night Sir John referred to Erastus Wiman as a "renegade Canadian." As the speaker makes a hit he is cheered by his party. The English style of "hear," "hear" is the most frequent way of urging the speaker to "lay on, Macduff." Then the opposition hoots, or it waits until the speaker is in the middle of a glowing sentence, when one of the party who has been made the leader plunges in with a query and for a moment there are signs of a fracas. But the speaker expects this, and if he is quick-witted he generally turns the query to advantage.

Warming Up the Lion.

If the meeting is a Conservative gathering the exercises are opened with "God Save the Queen" by a glee club. This puts the lion in fine form and the political caloric is about the proper temperature. If there is more than one speaker the interim is filled in with another song. One of the most popular songs of the Conservatives is "My Own Canadian Home," which is a mixture of all the English songs. It always closes the meeting.

The ladies form a prominent feature of these Canadian meetings. They are more interested in politics than our American ladies. This is accounted for from the fact that in provincial politics the Canadian lady votes. That is, she has a vote at an election where a candidate is up for an office in the province. But in Dominion politics, or what we would call national politics, she has no voice at the polls. But the right of suffrage she has in the affairs of the province where she lives makes her a keen and vigorous campaigner in Dominion or national affairs.

Another feature of the campaign here is the cartoon. It has never been used with much effect previous to this struggle, and it is one-sided now. The Conservative or Government side has all there is of this. The cartoons always bring Uncle Sam or the American flag into ridicule. One of these represents Laurier, the Liberal leader, sitting on an egg that is labeled "Annexation." Uncle Sam is standing by asking Erastus Wiman if he thinks the egg will hatch. Erastus says the hen is cloaking and he thinks the egg will hatch.

The companion picture represents a chick that has the gapes and is minus feathers. The egg has hatched.

Sir John Saves Canada.

Another cartoon represents Mr. Blaine, Mr. Wiman, and Mr. Laurier chasing a young woman, who is thinly attired for this latitude. She is labeled Canada. The gentlemen named are almost within grasp of the skirt of her robe. The companion-piece shows that she gains the Canadian inclosure. The British lion has come to her relief, and as she falls from exhaustion Sir John Macdonald appears at the gate with two big revolvers. One is labeled "Loyalty," the other "Prosperity," and at the sight of these weapons Wiman falls on his knees, Laurier scampers, and Mr. Blaine falls down. These cartoons are posted up all over the country, and the explanations are in English and French. The Canadians have no cartoons and no songs.

The system of elections in the Dominion is not down ours. The man who thinks he is entitled to a vote goes before a Government officer and swears to the requirements—namely: that he is either a property-holder or has an income of at least $300. No matter if he hasn't been in town twenty-four hours, if he can swear to these things he is an elector. The list is sent to the seat of Government at Ottawa, and is printed and sent back. This list is made out before the regular election for members to the Commons. In the present instance there has been no such list prepared. The last list was made out two years ago. The Government was asked to order a new one, but Sir John said there was no occasion for it just then, and pleaded poverty. Meanwhile Parliament was prorogued and now the country goes to the polls on the old list. Since it was made out many young men have attained their majority and are left without a vote, since no man whose name is not on the list of two years ago can vote.

At the Mercy of the Proof-Reader.

If in printing the list the printer makes an error in a name the elector whose name is misspelled cannot vote. His name must appear on the list. The proof-reader of the Government printing-house can change the complexion of the vote of the whole Dominion if he is smart enough to know who on the lists belong to the opposition of the Government. There is no appeal from the printed list after it is sent back. On election day the polls open at 8 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. The Government furnishes the ticket, which contains the names of all candidates. The elector goes to the election booth and is handed a ticket by the Government officer. The elector puts a mark opposite the name of each man for whom he wishes to vote and hands it in. There is no scratching. When the polls close the officer admits one from each party interested, and they watch the count, which proceeds immediately on the closing of the polls. The result is generally known the same night, but is not officially proclaimed for several days. All saloons are closed on the day of the election. If John Smith is on the list of two years ago and has since died, and some other man who is not on the list presents himself as the said John Smith, he votes unless it is known to the Government officer that he is a fraud.

The Liberals do not hesitate to declare that the foxy old Sir John knew what he was about when he refused to order a new list. The blue noses of St. Johns are largely interested in trade with Uncle Sam and claim that many accessions have come to the Liberals from the Conservative ranks.

Premier Fielding's Views.

Mr. Fielding, Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia, on the eve of his departure from this city accorded THE TRIBUNE correspondent his views of the campaign briefly. He said in substance that there is no such thing as an annexation party in Canada. The policy of Sir John he regarded as vague, too vague to satisfy the people of Canada who have advanced to a stage of intelligence which enables them to see that trade with the States is to the interests of both countries. They think this can be done and still retain their affection for the "old flag," of which Sir John has had so much to say.

The Dominion had waited twenty-five years in the hope that relations would be established between it and the States which would benefit both. The question of reciprocity so far as it related to natural products would not satisfy. If the Government of the States could not offer anything more he regretted it. He thought it was time to pull down the barbed-wire fence which had so long stood between the two countries. The cry of Sir John about his loyalty to the Dominion reminded him of a woman who stood upon the street and boasted of her virtue. If a woman was virtuous there was no need of her advertising that fact. Nobody doubted Sir John's loyalty, although he was bound to say that a man who was as capable of changing his views as quickly as Sir John was capable of doing was not the man to tell Canadians what he would do.

"Sir John," said Mr. Fielding, "has no policy that would last over night." Of the result Mr. Fielding said that of course he was an interested witness. But he assured THE TRIBUNE that the result of the campaign would show a revolution in sentiment in this country.

Pursuing a Close-Mouthed Policy.

"It is not our policy," he said, "to give the opposition an advantage by telling it of the accessions which our party had made. That would not be good politics. I have received in this city personal assurances from men who do not consider it wise at this time to publish the fact that they are going to support the party that opposes Sir John. I do not speak for any of the western provinces, but I have made a close canvass of the maritime provinces, and am familiar with the situation that far, and I do not hesitate to say that Sir John will be defeated in them. The Catholic church vote in these provinces cuts no figure. The only issue in which that vote was interested was local."

The election of Mr. Gibson in Hamilton a few days ago to the Legislature of that province he regarded as most significant for the reason that the Government party had thrown its ablest men in that section and had merged the State issue (he used the term State in order that Americans might the more readily grasp it,) with that of the Government. It was done in one of the largest manufacturing districts of the dominion, and the claim had been made by Sir John that the manufacturers of Canada were afraid of the party led by Mr. Laurier, and yet a man had been elected there who was diametrically opposed to Sir John. That result, he thought, was so significant that he did not wonder that Sir John had been put on the sick list.

"In any event," concluded the Premier of Nova Scotia, "though we should fail, a result which would astonish me, the question cannot be settled. It must come sooner or later, but annexation will never come unless the States desire to annex themselves to Canada, in which event we shall welcome you and assure you of our hospitality."

IMPROVEMENTS AUTHORIZED IN CICERO.

Action Taken at the Meeting of the Town Board.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero met at Austin Saturday evening. The petition of property-owners on Washburn avenue for a sewer was granted. The Town Attorney reported that the Board of West Park Commissioners had accepted Warren avenue, that part of Fortieth street connecting Warren avenue with Washington street, and Washington street from Fortieth to the city limits, as and for a boulevard. The Committee on Fire and Water reported adversely in regard to the matter of creating the office of Fire Marshal.

Ordinances were passed for the opening and extension of Railroad avenue from Clyde avenue to Austin avenue. For the opening and extension of Frink street from Baird avenue to Clyde avenue. An ordinance relating to poles and wires on Ridgeland avenue from Lake to Madison street was passed, granting permission to the Cicero and Proviso Street railway company to erect poles and wires on Ridgeland avenue from the north line of Lake street to the south line of Madison street.

The Dueber Company Resumes.

CANTON, O., March 1.—[Special.]—Col. W. A. Moore, Manager, and W. A. Lynch, attorney for the Dueber Watchcase Manufacturing company, which assigned Jan. 5 with assets of about $1,000,000 and liabilities of about $850,000, returned from Cincinnati this afternoon. These gentlemen say the assignment was lifted by Judge Ferris of the Probate Court, Cincinnati, yesterday and the property reconveyed to Mr. Dueber and the Dueber company.

Shipping Silver to China.

CARSON, Nev., March 1.—[Special.]—Nearly 100 bars of silver bullion, ninety-nine fine, will leave the United States Mint tonight and tomorrow for China, where a higher price prevails for it than in America. This is a result of the decline in silver.

PLANNED A COMPROMISE.

A NEW SCHEME FOR IMPROVING THE LAKE-FRONT.

An Ordinance Drafted Which Provides That It Shall Be Made a Park—A Grand Boulevard to Jackson Park Proposed—The Illinois Central Tracks to Be Moved—How the Various Interests Are to Be Propitiated—The Promoters of the Idea.

For some time a subcommittee of the Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds has been acting in conjunction with Michigan avenue property-owners concerned in the solution of the Lake-Front controversy with a view of devising a plan that will harmonize all interests. The World's Fair Committee on Grounds and Buildings and a number of South Side property-owners who do not live on Michigan avenue have also taken a hand in the matter and the result is the drafting of an ordinance which it is believed will be satisfactory to the Council and the Illinois Central.

The World's Fair directors who have interested themselves are more than pleased with the plan, and it is believed the triangular litigation between the city, Illinois Central, and the State will be brought to an end.

It is proposed to remove the Illinois Central tracks, convert the Lake-Front into a park extending from Adams to Twenty-second street, boulevard South Park avenue, and make this garden a gateway to the Fair that will not only be an appropriate and becoming entrance to the great Exposition but will be a permanent improvement for the city and a settlement of the controversy.

The ordinance was drawn by ex-Ald. John H. Hamline, who is acting as the attorney for the property-owners, and the plans were made by Isham Randolph, the civil engineer. Ald. L. B. Dixon is Chairman of the subcommittee. While it has been supposed little was being done on account of a recent accident to a member of the committee the work has gone ahead just the same, and this Alderman is fully advised of what has taken place, and is in accord with the plan.

Intent of the Ordinance.

The ordinance provides for the removal of the Illinois Central tracks to a new right of way the west line of which will be 1,200 feet east of the east line of Michigan avenue. This distance will be observed as far south as Park row and requires the company to fill in its own right of way. The ordinance next provides for the depression of the tracks as far as is consistent with the movement of the water of the lake, and embraces the construction of a stone wall fourteen or fifteen feet high along the west line of the right of way, the top of this wall to be four feet above the surface of Michigan avenue. This wall will not obstruct the view of the lake, but will hide the trains from view.

In the third place it provides that the Illinois Central shops at Sixteenth street shall be removed and that the submerged land west of the right of way between Adams and Twenty-second streets shall be filled in by the city or the Park Commissioners, or whoever assumes control of the park created. The railroad company is to have a right of way 300 feet wide between Park row and Twenty-second street, and it is to have the undisputed right to fill and occupy at any time, as it now owns the riparian rights between these two points. It also provides that the three blocks between Randolph and Monroe streets claimed by the city and also by the railroad company shall be divided on a compromise basis. The Illinois Central is to be assigned the right to fill in the area north of Adams street to the Government dock line, and the company will be compelled if it accepts the ordinance to give up all its riparian rights from Adams to Twenty-second street and to build a stone wall on the east side of its right of way at any time the city sees fit to exercise its riparian rights and fill in east of the tracks to the dock line. There is also a provision made for the building of viaducts when the submerged land east of the proposed right of way is filled in. The railroad company will also be required to give up that portion of its Thirteenth street pier east of the new right of way line.

A New Boulevard.

The ordinance provides also that a new boulevard shall be laid out ninety feet wide from Park row along the present right of way of the Illinois Central to Twenty-second street, and that Indiana avenue shall be extended north to the Lake-Front Park. All the ground between the new boulevard and the Illinois Central tracks after they are removed is to be forever used as a public park, and also all the new ground made by the shifting of the tracks north of Park row. This area will make a park about 1,200 feet wide, extending from Adams street to Park row, and from Park row to Twenty-second street a park 200 or 400 feet wide, tapering to Twenty-second street.

The Illinois Central will be given the privilege of subdividing and selling the land between the new boulevard and Indiana avenue and north of Sixteenth and south of Park row which it now owns and occupies on condition that the property is used for fine residences. It is believed that the proceeds of this property will in a large measure compensate the company for its share of the improvement, which will be between $3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

Advocates of the ordinance say there is no question but that the improvement can be made within a year and a half, and they say further that the best engineers agree that it can be entirely completed before the opening of the World's Fair. The problem is much simplified by the recent action of the directory in abandoning the Lake-Front as a site, as there will not be a conflict of large forces of men. The landscape gardeners can go ahead uninterrupted and make the place as beautiful as the amount of money appropriated by the directory for this purpose will allow. In case the Council passes the ordinance and it is accepted by the Illinois Central, it is believed these two parties to the pending litigation will have little trouble in effecting a settlement with the State and the litigation will be forever settled. The members of the committee and a number of the propertyowners hold that the Illinois Central should not be given a portion of the property east of Michigan avenue between Monroe and Randolph streets unless it will agree to construct a passenger station in the vicinity of the foot of Madison street that will be both an ornament and credit to the city and in keeping with the advanced civilization.

While it is not known that the ordinance will be accepted by the Illinois Central, George Pullman, John J. Glessner, Marshall Field, Warren Leland, and other prominent propertyowners of the vicinity have been enlisted in the cause and, it is alleged, will use their influence for a settlement and try to induce President Fish to accept the proposition.

Labor and the World's Fair.

Tommy Morgan made a report for the World's Fair Labor Committee to the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday afternoon. The report contained the propositions already published. It was adopted.

A resolution was adopted by the Socialists at their Waverly Hall meeting yesterday denouncing the World's Fair Directory for the threat to collect delinquent subscriptions.

THE EXPOSITION OUTLOOK BETTER.

The Senate Appropriation Likely to Be Increased by the Conferrees.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special.]—The outlook for the World's Fair appropriation is better tonight. The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill, after a brief discussion of the changes made by the Senate, passed the subject over for later consideration. Enough was developed to show that an increase in the appropriation made by the Senate may be reasonably expected, probably to $30,000. As to the designation of specific purposes, including the recognition of the Director-General as a National officer, not much was said by the Senate conferrees. Mr. Cannon said he thought the House provision the wiser, and gave notice that he would ask to have it restored. It was evident from the talk of the conferrees that the mission of Mrs. President Potter Palmer and her associates would not prove altogether futile.

Mr. Curtis of the State Department, who has charge of the Latin-American department of the Chicago Exposition, has just returned from a visit to the West Indies in the interest of the Exposition. In his report, which was forwarded to the Committee on Foreign Exhibits yesterday, Mr. Curtis announced the appointment by the Captain-General of Cuba of a board of thirty Commissioners to represent the island at the Exposition, and to secure a collection illustrating its resources, products, and industries for exhibition there.

This board, he says, includes the most prominent, entertaining, and influential men in the colony, ten of the thirty bearing the rank of Excellentissimo. Among the others are the Mayor of Havana, the rector of the university, and the editors of the principal Cuban newspapers. The Chairman, the Excellentissimo Sr., Don Antonio C. Tellería, is a gentleman of great wealth and wide experience in commercial and political affairs and has a very high standing in Spain as well as the colony. Among the other Commissioners is the Marquis Duquesne, a grandson of the nobleman of the same name and title who served under Washington in the War of the Revolution, and in whose honor was named the old fortress which stood on the present site of the City of Pittsburg.

Another Commissioner is the Marquis de Balboa, a direct descendant of the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean and a man of great learning and influence. Another, Mr. Rafael Perez Santa Maria, served in the same capacity at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 and at the recent Universal Exposition at Paris, and the Secretary of the board, Mr. Adolfo Saenz Yanoz, has had similar experience.

The Commissioners at once organized by the appointment of committees to take charge of the several branches of their work and are determined to present a display that shall fully illustrate to the world the great resources of the "Pearl of the Antilles."

"The desire of the people of Cuba," the report says, "especially the sugar and tobacco planters and manufacturers, to promote their commercial relations with the United States amounts to an anxiety, and I may also mention in this connection a matter of news I learned at Havana, which is that the commercial organizations of the Republic of San Domingo have raised a purse to pay the salary and expenses of an envoy to be sent by the Government to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A similar spirit pervades the entire group of West Indian colonies and will, I am sure, stimulate their representation at the Exposition."

While in Havana Mr. Curtis secured for the historical section of the Exposition plaster casts of the tomb of Columbus and the famous statue of Columbus in chains.

CANADIAN MAILS TAMPERED WITH.

Government Officials Open Letters Addressed to Liberal Leaders.

TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—[Special.]—While addressing a Liberal meeting held in New York last night Sir Richard Cartwright charged the Government with systematic pilfering of letters or their contents. He instanced one case wherein a letter plainly addressed to a Liberal reached the dead letter office and was next published by the Government nominee in West Hastings. He alleged also that several letters sent by himself had been received with broken seals and that he had no further confidence in the mails. Alluding to the Van Horne manifesto he condemned it as being likely to provoke retaliation and animosity on the part of the United States towards a people who had bestowed enormous benefits on the Canadian Pacific railway and called upon the directors of the road to censure him.

FIRED ON BY CHILEAN INSURGENTS.

The British Steamer West Indian Overhauled by Rebel War Vessels.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—[Special.]—Advices received here from British Columbia state that Capt. Scott of the steamship West Indian, from Liverpool for British Columbia, relates that his vessel called in at Coronel to coal. While lying in near shore she was fired upon by a Chilean war vessel. The Captain moved his vessel out of the way, but he was followed by a smaller vessel manned by rebels. It signaled to heave to, but he took no notice of the vessel. Then the warship Esmeralda moved out after him, and soon opened fire, which he answered by running the Union Jack to the masthead. He then slackened speed. The man-of-war lowered a boat, which rowed alongside. "Didn't you see that flag?" Capt. Scott asked the leader. "O, that very good, but you have one of our enemies aboard," was the response in broken English. Capt. Scott denied this, and invited the leader aboard to satisfy himself.

The vessel had a consignment of dynamite and gunpowder which the Chilean wanted to seize, but Scott firmly refused to give them up. They offered more than the value of the explosives, but Capt. Scott had no authority to sell, and steadily refused, and when threats were made the plucky Captain said he would fight before he would give up his cargo. Seeing that the Captain was in earnest they apologized for the detention and let the West Indian proceed to Victoria.

Capt. Scott said there seemed to be a reign of terror on shore. Husbands and fathers saw their wives and daughters whipped in the plazas by drunken soldiers, while their officers were feasting and reveling and paid no attention to the brutal conduct of the men. Everything is in chaos along the coast.

HIS MONEY WAS SAFE IN THE BANK.

Masked Robbers Pay a Fruitless Visit to a Milwaukee Man.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—[Special.]—Andrew Kirsch reported to the police today a thrilling experience he had with two masked robbers. Kirsch lives alone at No. 649 Eighth avenue. Recently he sold a piece of property, receiving $1,200 in cash. About midnight, according to his story, he was awakened by two masked men in his room. As both leveled their revolvers at him they demanded the money he had received for the property. He told them that he had placed the money in the bank, but they did not believe him. They bound him hand and foot and tied him to the bed, after which they thoroughly searched the house. Finding nothing they released Kirsch and took their departure. The money, Kirsch says, was actually in the bank. While he is satisfied, he says, that the robbers were persons who knew of the sale he can form no suspicion as to the guilty ones.

GRAVE FEARS OF ANOTHER INUNDATION.

The Situation on the Lower Mississippi Regarded as Exceedingly Critical.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—The situation of river matters along the Lower Mississippi just now is quite critical. While the water in sight does not appear to be sufficient to cause a flood height attaining last year's, yet the indications now are for rains through a considerable portion of the valley, and if they should occur it is probable that the floods of last year would be equaled the present season. Many of the tributaries of the Lower Mississippi are now bank full, and even ordinary rains affect them. The levees are not in so good condition as they were at this time last year.

FOURFOLD COMBINATION.

WESTERN MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRIES JOINED TOGETHER.

The Big Works at Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo, and Cleveland Now Under One Management—Causes Which Led to the Change—A Letter to the Trade—Officers of the New National Malleable Castings Company—Headquarters at Cleveland.

Beginning today the four great malleable iron companies of the country, whose foundries are located at Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Toledo, become one gigantic corporation and pass under one general management. The capital of the consolidated concern is $3,000,000. The name by which the four foundries will be known in future is "The National Malleable Castings company," and the head office has been established at Cleveland, O.

A Notice to the Trade.

The following circular letter will be sent out today to all the patrons and correspondents of the four companies in the combination, the only change being in the name signed to each of the letters:

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gentlemen: This company has sold its business, including all real and personal assets, to the National Malleable Castings company, a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio.

The change will be apparent to customers by name only, as the business will be conducted on the same lines and practically under the same management as before. The chief difference in the situation is an intimate association with the Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Toledo Malleable Iron companies through ownership by the National Malleable Castings company. The four companies have not been directly competitive, as ownership of joint interests has heretofore existed, and their relations to the trade will remain unchanged.

We solicit your patronage for the National Malleable Castings company, confident that the added capital and the largely increased facilities already established, as well as a better command of those heretofore existing, will insure an improved service in the execution of your orders.

The transfer of properties takes place March 2. All accounts being assigned, settlements of them should be made with the National Malleable Castings company, to which all communications are to be hereafter addressed. Yours truly,

CHICAGO MALLEABLE IRON CO.,
E. P. BAILEY, President.

The officers of the new corporation are: A. A. Pope, President; E. L. Whittemore, Vice-President; O. K. Brooks, Secretary and Treasurer. The local resident officers are: E. P. Bailey, Manager; H. S. Burkhardt, Assistant Manager; Clayton Mark, Works Director; H. F. Perkins, Assistant Treasurer; Florence McCarthy and William Case, Superintendents.

How It Was Brought About.

The men who succeeded in uniting these $3,000,000 interests claim that the change is not in the nature of a trust, nor the consolidation of former competitors, nor yet the attempted establishment of a monopoly with the object of raising prices. The managers express their confidence that their patrons will understand and believe all these representations and appreciate the advantages to be derived from the new company. The manager is averse to a public explanation in detail of the causes for this combination, or the justification for it, but in a general way they consent to review the development of the malleable iron business.

Wealthy Eastern manufacturers who had large experience in malleable iron founding were interested in the establishment of the Chicago Malleable Iron company in 1878 and also in the Indianapolis works. These Eastern stockholders afterwards became interested in the Cleveland company, the oldest of the "Big Four," and the same capitalists assisted in the establishment later on with President A. A. Pope and others of the Toledo works. The three older companies worked harmoniously until the works at Toledo entered the field. Then local interests became more aggressive, and interested managers and superintendents pushed their business regardless of the concerns at other points. The necessity for a consolidation of the four companies in which capital was jointly invested became apparent to quiet the prejudice to these local interests that might ensue from the development of the Toledo enterprise by the diversion of work from the older shops. This situation and the necessity for more capital to increase facilities and establish the new plant resulted in the consolidation.

NOTHING KNOWN OF THE SCHEME.

Theatrical Managers Deny All Knowledge of Any Threatened Boycott.

A dispatch from Burlington, Ia., published yesterday, says that an association of showmen has been formed for the purpose of declaring a boycott against the railways included in the Western Passenger Association. Local theatrical managers have no knowledge of any boycott and think the dispatch must have been based on the fact that there is to be a meeting of Northwestern theatrical managers at the Grand Pacific today. The object is the same as that contemplated at a meeting held at Minneapolis Feb. 16—namely: to secure better rates of transportation.

Two plans have been suggested as a remedy. The first is for all traveling companies to concentrate all their business on a single road, so that the rest will be compelled to make concessions to secure business. The other is to refuse to appear at the towns in the Northwest circuit until the railroads are willing to come down a little. This is the only way in which a boycott against the railroads could be maintained.

WILL THE FORCE BILL BE PASSED?

A Rumor That the Measure Is Again to Be Taken Up.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—The *Morning Journal's* Washington special says: "A sensational story is current in the lobbies of the hotels tonight to the effect that President Harrison has written and sent to the Government Printing Department a message in favor of the passage of the force bill which will be sent to the Senate tomorrow. The story is that he wishes the bill to be passed at once, and is going to take advantage of the death of Senators [illegible] of Maryland and Hearst of California to have the death of these men gives the advocates of the force bill a slender majority which would enable them to succeed. Should this be done it would mean an extra session, but the Republicans are willing to take the consequences if they are able thus to place the force bill on the statute books."

HEAVY LOSS BY FLOODS AT WATERTOWN.

One of the Pulp Mills of the Remington Paper Company Destroyed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 1.—The largest pulp mill of the Remington Paper company, about two miles below this city, was almost totally destroyed last night by the high water, causing damage requiring about $50,000 to repair, and killing John Murphy, an employé. When the floor suddenly began to rise the workmen rushed for the doors and all escaped except Murphy, who was struck by the shafting and crushed to the floor.

Asylum Trustees Will Resign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—From indications tonight the trustees of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Richmond will hand in their resignations to the Governor tomorrow in accordance with the demand of the Democratic caucus of the Legislature. Dr. H. H. Ferguson of Henryville, Dr. O. P. Winter of Rochester, Dr. S. S. Pickens of Indianapolis, and ex-Senator S. W. Hale of Geneva are possible candidates for the places.

Victory for Prohibition.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 28.—The bill introduced in the House to repeal the present prohibition law was indefinitely postponed today by a vote of 39 to 31.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Final Business Session of the Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—At the final business session of the Board of the National Council of Women the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, First, that the National Council of Women of the United States send a memorial to the clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking, inasmuch as 62 per cent of the membership of that denomination has already by formal ballot expressed a desire that women be admitted to the general conference, that the clergy shall, in accordance with the will of the laity, grant the admission of women to that body; second, that the council ask that women be placed on the Sunday-School Lesson Committee, and on all committees appointed in the various churches for the revision of their creeds; third, that the council urge upon the National Reform Divorce League the eminent fitness and consequent obligation of placing women on its board; fourth, that the National Council of Women shall present to the proper authorities a formal request that in all departments of its service the Government shall pay its employés equal wages for equal work, and that both in engaging and promoting its employés it shall consider efficiency and not sex, and thus set a standard for the country.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Columbian Exposition of 1893 will afford an exceptional opportunity for convening representatives of all countries the officers of the National Council shall invite the officers of the International Council of Women, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, President, to hold its first meeting in Chicago in the summer of 1893.

Resolved, That the general officers shall appoint a committee of women, whose duty it shall be to report within a year suggestions for a business costume, for women which shall meet the demands of health, comfort, and good taste.

Resolved, That the council approves the movement for preventing the slaughter of birds for the sole purpose of ornamentation, and that it asks American women to imitate the example of the Princess of Wales, who has forbidden the use of plumage of singing birds on her toilets.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Dry Goods Store of Byram & Sullivan and Other Property Destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—Early this evening fire broke out in the retail dry goods house of Byram & Sullivan, on West Washington street, and gave the firemen a three hours' hard battle owing to a partial failure of the water supply. The building was owned by Edward Schurman, who estimates his loss at $40,000. Byram & Sullivan place their loss at $80,000. The stock of H. P. Wasson, in the new Bowen-Morrill Building, is slightly damaged by smoke. The Arcade clothing house of Kaulowitz Bros. carried a $65,000 stock, which is badly damaged by smoke and water. The lace and dry goods house of William Haerle carries a $100,000 stock, which is badly smoked. There is a heavy line of insurance.

Byram & Sullivan's insurance amounts to $80,000, of which $10,000 was carried by the Royal of London, $5,000 by the Home of New York, $5,000 by the Phœnix of Hartford, $2,500 each by the Bowery, Westchester, and Pacific of New York, and the balance scattered in small amounts in a score of companies, including the German of Freeport, Ill., the German and People's of Pittsburg, the Northwestern, National, and Concordia of Milwaukee, the Citizens' of St. Louis, the United Firemen's of Philadelphia, and the Sun of San Francisco.

THEY WILL ASSIST ANNA DICKINSON.

Women Suffragists Say She Will Not Be Permitted to Suffer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—The members of the Women's Suffrage Association and of the Women's Council, which were in session all last week, propose to do something for Anna Dickinson. Susan B. Anthony says: "Miss Dickinson is in a position in which she will need assistance. I am sure the women of the country will come nobly to her relief. The association, as such, could not assist her, but individually, I am sure, the members would not permit her to suffer without succor."

Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker said she was almost like a mother to Anna Dickinson. If Miss Dickinson was in need of any assistance, however, she was sure the women would only be too glad to give it. "Miss Dickinson has brothers who, I am sure, will not allow their sister to be an object of charity."

CONVINCING ARGUMENT FOR THE JURY.

A Lawyer Swallows Pills Which Witnesses Had Declared Were Poison.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—Mr. H. J. Booth, one of the attorneys in the lawsuit now ready for the jury which was expected to break the will of the late Dr. Van S. Seltzer, adopted a strange but convincing style of argument in making his closing speech to the jury last evening. Testimony had been given to the effect that when Dr. Seltzer was dying pills of poison were given him to hasten his death. It was desired by the party represented by Mr. Booth and others to refute this.

So he had a druggist prepare five pills by the same formula as those taken by Dr. Seltzer, and these he took in the presence of the jury while making his argument, adding to the dose one pill from the same box as those taken by the doctor. He afterwards spoke for three hours, remarking as he did so that if the evidence on the other side were true he ought to be a dead man.

INTERESTING FIND IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A Room Containing Prehistoric Relics Discovered in the Bowels of a Mountain.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 1.—A strange story comes from Anisted, in the Elk River mining region. Miners have been at work for over two months driving an entrance through a ten-foot vein of coal. Yesterday, when over 1,000 feet in the mountain, they broke through into a "room" about twenty feet square. It had no visible signs of ever having been in communication with the outside world. On the floor lay the skeleton of a human being, the bones crumbling into dust on exposure to air or at the slightest touch; while on the walls were many rude outline sketches and what seemed to be inscriptions. It is a mystery which awaits the solution of the learned.

New Rate on Flour.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—The General Freight Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul lines at a meeting here made a 10-cent rate on flour from St. Paul to Chicago when filled at interior points where the wheat product is destined for Buffalo, Pittsburg, and points East. This goes into effect March 4

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

James Leenby was assassinated near Juno, Henderson County, Tennessee yesterday.

Ted Hetrich was decapitated at Lima, O., yesterday by the falling of an oil well casing.

Ex-President Hayes delivered a eulogy on Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter at Fremont, O., yesterday.

A 12-year old boy has just walked all the way from Bridgeport, Conn., to Springfield, O., to visit his uncle.

Twenty business houses at Hermon, St. Lawrence County, New York, were burned yesterday, entailing a loss of $75,000.

Miss Lena Turney ran away from her home in Mississippi to meet her lover in Memphis and be married. The young man failed to appear and the girl was locked up yesterday.

W. A. Haskell, Vice-President of the New York and New England railroad, had a stroke of paralysis at Boston yesterday and is in a critical condition. Mr. Haskell was assignee for the Potter-Lovell company when it first suspended.

Thirty years ago there was at Springfield, O., a mischievous boy named Lattler. Recently a number of old citizens of that place have received sums of money aggregating $600 from Dr. Lattler of Buffalo to pay for property destroyed in his boyhood pranks.

Gov. Jackson of Maryland will not appoint a successor to the late United States Sena or Wilson. The Governor wants to fill the vacancy himself. Should he appoint any of the other aspirants to serve until next winter, when the Legislature meets, he would be apt to create a dangerous rival to himself.

LAST EDITION.

IS THE TARIFF LAW VALID?

The Important Question to Be Settled by the Supreme Court.

GREAT INTERESTS AT STAKE

If the Law Is Void Reciprocity Arrangements Must Fail.

SENATORS OUT IN THE COLD.

Members of the Upper House Who Will Be Looking for a Job After March 4.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Miller will probably tomorrow ask the Supreme Court to put Marshall Field & Co.'s appeal in the McKinley Tariff bill case on the March calendar and ask for it an early hearing. This is the wish of everybody concerned, but it is of special importance to the Treasury Department, which is daily confronted with questions growing out of the application of the bill. If the law is to be decided unconstitutional it is of great importance to the Government to have an early decision. If it be held constitutional business-men are equally interested in knowing this. The attorneys for the New York importers who have entered similar suits will be on hand when the Field case is heard. There seems to be an idea among Congressmen who have had to do with tariff legislation for years that a particular section of the bill like that granting a sugar bounty might be held invalid without affecting the rest of the measure. They do not put much stress on the alleged error in the bill itself in regard to the tobacco clause, because if the courts are to enter into a judicial determination of the work of conference committees an immense amount of legislation might be declared invalid. One reason why an early decision is wanted is that the reciprocity arrangement between Brazil and the United States goes into effect April 1. If the Supreme Court should hold, as Marshall Field's lawyers contend, that the McKinley act was never passed this arrangement would fall to the ground. The power to make such agreements is not a constitutional power vested in the President of the United States, but a mere statutory power derived from the McKinley act. If the McKinley act was never passed as it stands today in the statute books it is not law (and there are abundant decisions of State courts setting aside alleged laws enacted in a similar way as was the McKinley act) and the so-called reciprocity subventions under it fall.

OUT IN THE COLD WORLD.

Many Senators Will Find Themselves in That Position After March 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—The Senate never dies, but Senators die politically. An unusually large number are now serving the last days of their terms and after March 4 will be spo

him in public life. Senator Moody of South Dakota was another victim to the Farmers' Alliance. He had not time to do much towards sustaining the reputation as a lawyer of ability which he brought to the Senate. Senator McConnell of Idaho goes out after a six weeks' service. That is not McConnell's fault, but is because in drawing cuts he got the term ending March 4. He has made one speech on the Pacific railroad which has been extensively quoted as a specimen of wild Western eloquence.

PLENTY OF WORK YET TO DO.

Eight Appropriation Bills to Be Put Through Before Noon of March 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Congress will have no time to spare if all the necessary appropriations are to be passed before noon of the 4th of March. The Senate is far behind in its work on account of the long time spent in the effort to pass the Election bill. The Agricultural and General Deficiency Appropriation bills have not been reported from the Senate committee. The Pension, District of Columbia, Sundry Civil, and Legislative Appropriation bills are in the hands of conference committees, with many points of disagreement to be adjusted. The Post-Office and Indian Appropriation bills are ready to go to conference tomorrow. The Army, Naval, Military Academy, Fortification, and Diplomatic are the only appropriation bills that have been finally disposed of. So there are eight more to be put through before the close of the session.

The Copyright and Postal Subsidy bills are in the conference stage of procedure, and vigorous efforts will be made to enact them into laws in some shape before the final adjournment. The conferrees on the Copyright bill will probably agree on the Senate substitute, with some amendments regarding lithographs and similar productions, and the friends of the Subsidy bill, it is understood, will accept the measure passed by the House on motion of Mr. Cannon, if it be found impracticable to secure a more liberal law. Action on the unfinished appropriation bills and conference reports, and on the questions of copyright and subsidy, will consume substantially all the time of the Senate between now and noon of Wednesday. What little time is otherwise consumed will probably be devoted to proceedings in executive session. The work of the House is considerably further advanced than that of the Senate, and in addition to acting upon conference reports it will likely give some attention to the Boarman impeachment resolution, to the special report of the Rann Investigating Committee, and to sundry minor matters.

GOV. TILLMAN AT THE CAPITAL.

South Carolina's Farmer Governor Makes a Good Impression.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Tillman of South Carolina has been enjoying the privilege of occupying a seat in the House of Representatives, which is a privilege common to the Governors of States. He is a young looking man with smooth face and dark, grimy complexion. He is rather tall and slender and somewhat awkward in his movements. His hands are rough and marked with the scars of toil, and the brawny wrists are not decorated with cuffs. He has a heavy chin and a mouth every line of which denotes firmness, the expression being set and not broken at any time by a smile. There is a blankness about his countenance caused by the absence of an eye. The socket of his left eye is empty. He bears only a slight family resemblance to his brother, Representative Tillman. The man was a stranger to the members of the House as well as to the public. He does not appear old enough to be a Governor, and he does not look like the Governor of a State like South Carolina. He seems more like a son of the hustling and hardy West. His conversation is not fluent, but the lack of that quality seems to come from a contempt for talk and not from a lack of capability. He is evidently a man of brains.

SENATOR MANDERSON HONORED.

He Will Succeed Ingalls as President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Senator Manderson of Nebraska was tonight selected in caucus by the Republican Senators for President pro tem. The compliment to Senator Manderson is a high one. He had not been an active candidate, but a few days ago when his friends suggested his name it met with such favor that the decision was made to press his claims for the place. The contest in the caucus was spirited. Senator Frye was the leading opposition candidate. Senator Hoar's followers were not friendly to Frye and with this division in New England sentiment the Western Senators concluded they might as well replace President Pro Tem. Ingalls by another Western man. Senator Manderson's personal popularity made it easy to unite on him. The Nebraska Senator has been frequently called to the chair and has always made a good presiding officer. He will probably continue in the position during the remainder of his term, for the political majority in the Senate is not likely to be reversed.

NO VOTE OF THANKS FOR REED.

At Least It Will Not Be Moved by a Member of the Minority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—As the end of the Fifty-first Congress approaches a good deal of interest is felt in the question whether the customary resolution complimenting the Speaker of the House upon the ability and fairness with which he has presided will be offered by a member of the minority party, from which the compliment usually comes. It has fallen to the lot of Speaker Reed to take the lead in the preparation and administration of a new code of rules for the government of the House in which are some valuable reforms for the suppression of filibustering tactics and for the prompt dispatch of any business that in the judgment of the majority should be acted on. A great deal of friction invariably attended the application of rules so radically different from the old system under which a minority barely large enough to force a roll-call had the power, often recklessly exercised to the detriment of the public welfare, to blockade all legislation until the majority was forced to surrender or compromise. The Democrats, from the greatest to the smallest, have vied with one another in their turbulence and insolence to the Speaker, and their impotent rage has only been intensified by the dispassionate manner in which he has calmly performed his official duty, in spite of their vituperation and riotous conduct. In view of what has occurred, it is impossible that a complimentary resolution will be offered by any Democrat enough sane of them respect his character and intellectual ability and some are personally intimate with Mr. Reed. A prominent Democrat said tonight that he was morally certain that no Democratic Representative would wish to offer a resolution complimentary to Mr. Reed as Speaker and if any Democrat would do so he would kill himself politically, because condemnation of the ruling of Mr. Reed has become a necessary part and parcel of the contention between the two political parties. However, a complimentary resolution will be offered by a Republican, and will be enthusiastically and unanimously supported by the Republican members. The Democrats will probably demand a roll-call on the resolution so that it may appear upon the record that they did not assent to it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Amending the Law in Regard to Steamers and Line-Carrying Projectiles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Among the important bills passed by the Senate today was one amending the act of 1882 which requires line-carrying projectiles and the means of propelling them to be carried on steamers, the object of the change being to exclude from the operations of the original act steamers plying exclusively upon any of the lakes or bays of the United States. As the bill was passed by the House it provided that no vessels of the provisions of the act of 1882 as related to the carrying of projectiles and the means of propelling them should be in construed as applicable to steamers plying exclusively upon any of the lakes, bays, or sounds of the United States. The Senate agreed to the amendment of the House, and upon motion of Mr. Frye the bill was passed. Upon motion of Senator Hoar the provisions were so changed as to omit the word "Sounds," and the proposed exemption therefore applies only to steamers plying exclusively upon any lakes or bays of the United States. In addition to that change the Senate added a paragraph directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a series of experiments with such line-carrying projectiles and the means of propelling them as may be submitted and to report the same to Congress.

Took a Flyer in Pacific Mail.

The denizens of a leading Washington hotel mourn and will not be comforted. Nearly everybody from the bootblack up took a flyer in Pacific Mail on the strength of possible subsidy legislation. Calvin S. Brice, Edward Lauterbach, and nearly all the New York people who have been pushing the subsidy bills stop at that hotel during their frequent visits to Washington. Hence the cause for speculation in this particular specialty. All the big New-Yorkers who were guests at the hotel were supposed to be buyers and to be advising their friends to buy. Some of the Congressmen of speculative tendencies also stop there. Pacific Mail will get some incidental benefit from the pending Postal Aid bill, but had a sweeping tonnage bounty bill gone through it would have fared much better.

Threw Out the Lobbyists.

The ex-Congressmen who have been conspicuous about the Capitol engaged in lobbying for various schemes have received quite a setback from Speaker Reed. These industrious and not overmodest promoters, taking advantage of the privilege given them of going on the floor during the sessions of the House, were the cause of so much noise in the chamber and in the members' lobby on the south of it that the Speaker ordered the doorkeepers yesterday to allow nobody but members to enter the doors. This gentle order excluded members-elect as well as ex-members, and while its enforcement caused a good deal of inconvenience to both classes it enabled the presiding officer to preserve order and the members to hear what was going on. There has been an unusual influx of members-elect during the last week and the mere presence of so many privileged soldiers on the floor has been inconvenient, aside from the annoyance caused by their loud conversation with prospective colleagues in the next Congress.

Senator Cullom Able to Be Out.

Senator Cullom was able to be out for a little while this afternoon for the first time in ten days. He had a narrow escape from pneumonia.

CARDINAL GIBBONS DENOUNCES DIVORCE

The Inviolability of the Marriage Contract Has Elevated Woman.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.—"Marriage and Divorce" was the subject today of the Lenten sermon by Cardinal Gibbons. Among the auditors was Jerome J. Bonaparte, the grandson of the King of Westphalia, who was used in the course of the sermon to illustrate the argument of the Cardinal. Said the Cardinal:

Marriage is the most inviolable and irrevocable of all contracts that were ever formed. Every human contract may be lawfully dissolved but this. Nations may be justified in abrogating treaties with each other; merchants may dissolve partnerships; brothers will eventually leave the paternal roof and separate from one another like Jacob and Esau; friends like Abraham and Lot may be obliged to part company. But by the law of God the bond uniting husband and wife cannot be dissolved. No earthly sword can sever the nuptial knot which the Lord has tied. Our Savior emphatically declares that the nuptial bond is ratified by God himself, and hence that no man nor any legislation formed by man can validly dissolve the contract.

Christian wives and mothers, what an immense debt of gratitude you owe to Christ and his church for your emancipation and the dignity which you enjoy in the Christian commonwealth. If you are no longer the slave of man's passions, like the women of Asia, but his peer and his equal; if you are no longer a tenant at will, like the wives of pagan Greece and Rome, but the mistress of your household; if you are no longer confronted by usurping rivals like Mohammedan and Mormon wives, but if you are the queen of the domestic kingdom, you are indebted for this position to the church, and especially to the sovereign Pontiffs, who have vindicated your honor when assailed by lustful men.

I said you are the queen of the domestic kingdom. If you would retain this empire abjure the political arena, avoid the rostrum, beware of unsexing yourself. If you become embroiled in political agitation the queenly aureola that encircles your brow will fade away, and the reverence that is paid to you will disappear. If you have the vain ambition of resigning in public life your domestic empire will be at an end.

BALMACEDA DEFENDS HIS POSITION.

The Chilean President Denies That He Has Exceeded His Authority.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—The full text of President Balmaceda's address to the citizens of the Republic of Chile has reached New York. It is a lengthy document, prepared by him in defense of his administration and sets forth the nature of the political complications he had to contend with. He gives his explanation of the various acts of his which were criticised and which precipitated the revolution. He calls attention to the foreign and domestic condition of Chile and quotes extensively from the Chilean Constitution and the history of the country in defense of his position. He disclaims ambition and says he doesn't desire to be a usurper or dictator. In attempting to serve his country he has been hampered by scheming politicians and vilified by the Chilean press. In the introduction President Balmaceda says that so far as his administration is concerned the conditions identical with those that marked his previous term of office during the months of January and a part of February, 1887. These were without an appropriation law nor a renewal of the bill fixing the land and naval forces of the republic. The President further says:

From the year 1833 to the present time, with only one exception, all the Presidents have governed the Republic, sometimes for years, sometimes for months or days, without an appropriation law nor one fixing the standing land and naval forces. Nobody thought that the constitutional Presidents of this nation had become tyrants or dictators because on the omission or negligence on the part of Congress to pass the appropriation bill or the one fixing the standing army and navy they continue in the administration of the affairs of State and in the exercise of their authority to preserve public order at home and provide for the safety of the Republic abroad, according to the letter of the Constitution.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CATARACT.

The Perpendicular Descent of the Water Must Be About 2,000 Feet.

Goldthwaite's *Geographical Magazine:* The interior of Labrador undoubtedly is the largest unexplored area on this continent. Up the Grand River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Hamilton inlet, are the Grand Falls, which, if everything is true about them that is reported, are the most stupendous falls in the world. They are only about 160 miles up the river, but only two white men have ever seen them. Mr. R. F. Holme, three years ago, went from England to visit the Grand Falls.

He organized a little party to accompany him inland, and arrived within about fifty miles of the falls, when he was compelled to return on account of the failure of his provisions. The Labrador Indians say these falls are haunted, and they carefully avoid them, believing that they will die if they look upon them. The two white men who have seen them are Mr. Maclean, who, as he was ascending the river in 1839, was stopped by the falls, and Mr. Kennedy, who over thirty years ago had charge of Hudson Bay post in Labrador. Mr. Holme says the height of the falls is not certainly known, but in some respects there is little doubt that they are the greatest in the world. Though inner Labrador is so inadequately known, we are aware that it is a vast tableland whose limits are quite clearly defined. In the southeast the descent from the tableland is quite sudden, and almost immediately after leaving the plateau a level is reached that is very little above that of the sea.

The Grand Falls is the place where the Grand River tumbles over the edge of this tableland, and almost the whole of the great drop is effected in this one descent. Prof. Hind gives the height of this plateau as 2,240 feet. It has been estimated that the region at the foot of the falls is only 200 feet above sea level, and that therefore the waters of Grand River have a perpendicular descent of about 2,000 feet.

Not Sold to the Big Four.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—A dispatch from New York last evening announced that the Vanderbilts, through the Big Four people, had purchased the Cairo Short Line. President and General Manager George W. Parker was asked whether any negotiations were going forward for the sale of the property and he gave a decided answer in the negative.

Sold for $3,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—A deal in light by which the Laclede Gaslight company becomes the sole possessor of the Missouri Electric Light company and Municipal Electric Light and Power company is a fixed fact. Negotiations for the purchase of the two properties will be consummated at the meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede to be held May 5. The purchase price will be $3,000,000.

FULL OF OPPORTUNITIES.

CHICAGO AS A FIELD FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN.

The Rev. F. J. Brobst Discusses the Best Methods of Success in Life—Past and Present Contrasted—"Delusions of an Unrighteous Life" Dwelt Upon by the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus—Dr. Thomas Talks of Christianity, Evolution, and Trusts.

There was no lack of appreciation of the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst's discourse at Hooley's Theater yesterday afternoon. He chose for his theme "A Young Man's Opportunity." The sermon, coupled with a musical program of marked excellence, won from the audience evidences of distinct approval.

"Jerusalem," said Mr. Brobst, "was the typical metropolis in many respects. While it was much smaller than Chicago, it was older, and was more conspicuous as the royal and religious metropolis of the nation. Merchants, travelers, and potentates, and, of course, many young and unknown men were attracted toward it.

"Chicago is a city of renown, wealth, and magnificence. Potentates, merchant princes, and travelers of note have acknowledged that not half of its greatness is known to the outside world, and like the ancient Jerusalem it also attracts its quota of young men who desire advancement. The opportunity of a young man in Chicago! What is it? What is it not? Here in this city is a great concentration of wealth, a great gathering of people, but its greatest property is its opportunity. Its glory wanes when you divest it of that.

"But there are no signs hung out indicating the departure of opportunity. Here she presides as the especial genius of this locality. What is there here that a man cannot get? Literature? What magnificent libraries, lyceums, publishing houses. Art? What collections, studios, architecture; what work of the landscape gardener in the public parks. Philanthropy? What an arena for the exercise of the divinity which is in his soul. Religion? What churches; what gatherings of people. Here it can be shown that materials are superabundant; that opportunity for the young lives in Chicago, high as heaven, deep as the profundity of the human soul.

"But what is opportunity if not taken advantage of? It slips through one's fingers like sand through the fingers of a child. Opportunity crops out but does not strive to impress itself on the observation of the obtuse or dull. A man in Chicago must be active, wide-awake, and above all industrious. You must be engaged in constant toil to develop strength. Gymnasium experience tells us that it is the regular exercise that is telling. Regular toil is the realization of the proverb, 'practice makes perfect.' This routine is also necessary to sharpen the mind, to give a man sagacity, perspicacity, and make him far-seeing. All this is acquired by practice. The blind man hears more than you from his forced dependence on his remaining senses. The sailor and the scout see many objects which you would never distinguish, or only with difficulty. Opportunities go by if you haven't practiced ears and eyes to hear and see them. To take advantage of them you must be brave. It is a time-honored saying that opportunity delights in terrorizing those who hesitate in seizing it. It was full of terror to Columbus before he reached America by dint of his own personal bravery and determination. But for the bravery of inventors the elements would have never been subjugated and their power put to practical use.

"'It is said that there is no such opportunity now in Chicago as existed in the past. This is a gross error. The present opportunities may be of different aspect, but they are more numerous. You are poor. Let me tell you that your prospects are flattering. The majority of the leading men of the country were poor young men. Simon Cameron lived to be 89 and when in his latter days some one complimented him on the advantages he had given his son Don, 'Yes,' he said, 'but when I was young, I had an advantage which was superior to all of his combined. I was poor.'

"The opportunity of the young men in Chicago is transcendent. The coming editor, banker, singer, composer, artist, is now obscure, as was once his prototype, but time and opportunity will bring him out. Young man, Jesus Christ stands to guide you to everlasting opprtunity. If you accept the services of him who calls himself your elder brother you will find that you have everything of value in this world and that you have secured eternity."

The musical program was of unusual excellence. It consisted of selections by the Columbus Ladies' Quartet and the Linden Male Quartet; the solo, "Birthday of a King," faultlessly rendered by Miss Katherine MacNeill; a bass solo by Charles W. Clark and soprano solo by Miss Latimer.

AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE.

Dr. Gunsaulus Talks of "The Delusions of an Unrighteous Life."

An audience that occupied every seat in Central Music-Hall assembled last evening to listen to the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus. He took for his subject "The Delusions of an Unrighteous Life," founded upon the parable of the prodigal son. He said:

"I want to appeal to your consciences tonight. I shall do only part of the preaching. I want you to do the most of it. Human nature is on the side of the Bible, and no other reason will account for the audience that fills this hall night after night to hear about the same subject. The first illusion that lay in the heart of the prodigal son was when he said, 'I shall have my own.'"

Dr. Gunsaulus applied the words to a young man, a stranger in the city, who listens to the experiences of men who are acquainted with all the fascinations and vices of city life, and repeats the words of the prodigal. "You have had a week of it," said he. "Have you got your own?" Ah, my boy! you have had your imaginations, your power in your own hands. Where are they tonight? No man is strong enough to hold a human destiny in his own hands.

"The second illusion was when the prodigal son said 'I want my liberty.' 'O, Liberty,' said every human soul that has gone to darkness. 'How many pits have been dug in thy name'! It is the law of government that there is no liberty except under the law. No one is free until he observes the law. There is no freedom until you are the servant of Almighty God. The only liberty in God's universe is the liberty that is obtained by doing God's will."

Dr. Gunsaulus spoke of the prevalent idea that happiness could be obtained only with money. Said he: "Money has to be weighed in the conscience, not in the bank. No bank cashier can count money. Money is worth only what it will bring in manhood." Continuing, he said the greatest illusion of all was that the prodigal had forfeited his father's love and must return to him as a servant. "God has not changed in all your years of transgression," said the speaker. "You have changed. He wants you to come willingly. Let every man come to himself, and coming to himself he will look up and will see some one else—our Father; and our Father is waiting to receive us."

COMING INTO A LARGER FAITH.

Dr. Thomas Discourses of Christianity, Evolution, and Trusts.

Before beginning his discourse at the Columbia Theater yesterday morning Dr. Thomas took occasion to remind his audience that on or before the first Sunday in April they would all be back in their old home at McVicker's.

Reverting to the subject of his discourse Dr. Thomas said: "It is through the natural that we reach the spiritual. In all things the natural must be first. The theory must come to the fact; not the fact to the theory. The false must ever give place to the true. While the induction method of analyzing and classifying facts was never used before Bacon's time, it is now a recognized rule of procedure. The rule of faith, if given a longer time to work, shows that we are coming, as men, into a larger faith.

"Never before was there such confidence in the order and continuity of nature. The natural is better understood today than at any time in the past. There is coming the realization in the mind of man of the union point where the natural and the spiritual come together in conscious activity. There is a larger view looking out from the field of the natural to the spiritual.

"Darwin began in the middle of his subject and worked from that point to the top and the bottom. The first chapter of Genesis outlines the fact in a continuous history."

That chapter, while not strictly scientific, sets forth the great outlines and divisions of geology as now understood. Dr. Thomas discoursed on the reasons why the theory of evolution is argued from a purely natural and scientific standpoint, and said: "There is no reasonable doubt but that the higher were evolved from the lower forms of life. It is only a question of general or special creation. One of the tests of radical evolution is that nothing is evolved that is not involved. From birth goes the ascending scale to parent life. Then the love of parents. Then the formation of home."

Dr. Thomas then showed wherein had been the evolution in religion. How the crual religions of the past, born often of natural fear and caprice, were being evolved into the spiritual faith, and railed at past religious doctors "who could outline heaven, make a blue print plat of hell, but knew nothing of the boundary lines of their own country."

The much-abused trusts received a kind word from Dr. Thomas, who declared the Oil Trust had tended toward furnishing the people with a cheaper and better product. Mr. Rockefeller's generous donation to the Chicago University was not forgotten. Dr. Thomas did not attempt to justify combinations and trusts, only claiming their indulgence until, in the steady advancement of the age, might be elected a Congress that money could not buy. In conclusion Dr. Thomas said: "This is truly a material age, but out of all this wrangling will come the reign of conscience and the rule of reason."

THE DOCTRINE OF ELECTION.

Prof. Swing Tells How It Is Regarded by Educated Men Today.

Prof. Swing's discourse yesterday morning at Central Music-Hall was on the doctrine of election as taught in the past and as it is regarded by educated men today.

"The dogma of election, that God for his own good pleasure had elected a few for the pleasures of eternal life, was in accord at one period of the world's history with the state of society from which it sprang," he said: "In those times material benefits were usurped by the aristocratic class and it was but natural that that element should reserve for itself, as in the promulgation of doctrines it had the power to do, the privilege of a greater show of God's favors in the future world. No one doctrine has wrought so much wrong in the past as the doctrine of election. It came from the long lasting weakness of the human intellect, and being born out of weakness it could not but necessarily decline in the light of the broad views of the present age. The result of extended travels of educated men, of philosophical and historical and scientific research, has led the investigators to look upon the human race as having a soul as one and the same in all times and under all circumstances.

"Our age has come to a vast volume of the elect. The favored of God are those who obey best his laws. This is the new election. The children of God are they who walk in those paths marked out by the Creator. This is a new and sweeping election of which the old church dared not dream. In the Baptist denomination morals, temperance, and education have now more importance than immersion because educated men have seen that the good resulting from them is greater than that resulting from some peculiar state of mind. Dogmas all sink before the people's tears."

FINANCES OF THE VATICAN.

The Budget of the Papal Exchequer and How It Is Expended.

For some time the Italian Liberal papers have been saying that the finances of the Vatican are in a dilapidated state and that the Pontifical authorities have been forced to economise in many ways. The proposed entrance tax to the Vatican and Lateran museums, it has been stated, is one of the means by which the income is to be balanced with the outlay. In answer to these assertions the *Cittadina* of Genoa has furnished a summary of the ordinary budget of the Holy See, and says that the object of the economy of the Pontifical authorities is to enable the Pope to devote larger amounts to the aid of schools, missions, seminaries, etc. The budget of the papal exchequer, according to recent statistics, varies between $1,330,000 and $1,520,000. This is apportioned as follows: At the disposal of the Pope, $95,000; for the Cardinals, $133,000; for poor dioceses, $87,400; Prefecture of the Sacred Palaces, $342,000; Secretary of State, $190,000; for the employés, $285,000; for schools and the papal almonry, $228,000.

The money placed at the disposal of the Pope covers not only his personal expenses, but those of the gifts made by him to sovereigns, the purchase of works of art, and the benefactions dispensed directly by himself, without passing through the usual channel of the papal almonry. From the appropriation for the Cardinals is paid the yearly allowance of $8,800 given by the Holy See to each of the Cardinals resident in Curia. Foreign Cardinals have no claim to this pension. The subsidies bestowed on poor diocesan needy priests and seminaries come from the fund of poor dioceses. To the Prefecture of the Sacred Palaces, to which is assigned the largest amount, $342,000, belongs the entire expense of the Papal Court and the Vatican Palace. It also maintains all the other apostolic palaces and buildings owned by the Holy See. The expenses of the museums, which amount to $19,000 a year, are paid by the Prefecture. From the $190,000 appropriated to the Secretary of State come the salaries, traveling expenses, and so on of the Nuncios, Pro-Nuncios, and prelates on extraordinary missions. When the Papal Government came to an end the employés of the various Pontifical bureaus generally resigned their places rather than take service under the new rulers. To reward their loyalty to him Pope Pius IX. came to their aid. No fixed assignment was made to them, but they received timely assistance, which has not ceased during the twenty years the temporal power has been lost. The present appropriation of $285,000 is much less than that of previous years, and grows less annually. How the $228,000 appropriated for schools and the papal almonry is spent is told by the title of the appropriation. This appropriation increases every year. This is the ordinary budget of Pontifical outlay, but often the Pope contributes large sums to ecclesiastical institutions. More than once of late he has assigned nearly $100,000 to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, which has charge of the missions all over the world.

UNIQUE HISTORICAL PICTURES.

Japan Has a Relic of Thirteenth-Century Art.

The history of an ancient picture, which still exists and which was lately exhibited in Tokio, is given by the Japan *Mail*. In 1274 Kublai Khan, afterward conqueror and Emperor of China, sent a large military and naval force against Japan, but that expedition was wholly unsuccessful, being repulsed with heavy loss. He took to heart this, his first, defeat by land or water, and when firmly established on the throne of China he sought to reëstablish his prestige by dispatching an armada to chastise the Islanders. The invading force is said to have consisted of 150,000 men—Coreans, Chinese, and Mongolians.

With a comparatively insignificant squadron the Japanese managed to hold their own in several fights against the huge Chinese ships, and while these indecisive battles were being waged a tempest wrought among the Chinese warships havoc similar to that which overtook the Spanish armada off the coast of Great Britain. How many perished in the storm the records do not tell, but it is certain that the Japanese took full advantage of the event and, attacking the surviving Chinese ships before they could reassemble, destroyed them in detail. Chinese history avers that only three men out of the whole force managed to escape to China. To commemorate this great event Naganori and Nagataka, two skilled artists of the Tosa school, made a series of paintings.

There seems to be very little doubt that the pictures were finished in the year 1293, and that they were painted by order of and under the direct supervision of one of the principal Captains of the Japanese forces, in whose family they have been handed down as heirlooms from generation to generation. Contained in two gigantic scrolls, with lengthy written accounts of each incident depicted, they constitute a unique historical record of the period. The scrolls differ in one respect from the ordinary pictures of their kind—the figures are exceptionally large, and it seems not improbable that the artists sought to produce likenesses of the principal warriors figuring on their canvas. At all events the work is very firm, delicate, and minute, and of its value as a historical monument there can be no doubt. There is now a prospect of the scrolls passing into the possession of the Imperial household, the fitting repository of such national relics.

Paper.

There are 2,859 paper-mills in the world, turning out 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper annually, half of which is used for printing. 960,000,000 pounds being required for newspapers alone.

NO MONEY IN FARMING.

THAT IS THE CLAIM OF AGRICULTURISTS IN OHIO.

Their Number in the State Has Decreased 60,000 in the Last Decade and Their Lands Are Not Worth as Much by $200,000,000 as They Were Ten Years Ago—What Protection Has Failed to Do for Them.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Few States have paid a heavier tribute to the folly of a protectionist tariff than Ohio, and the burden of it has fallen, as a matter of course, upon the farmers. The last ten years has seen a most remarkable retrogression in farm population, farm values, and in the general prosperity of the farmers of the State. Much has been said about the decadence of agriculture in New England, among the hills and rocks, where the natural disadvantages are great, but here in the Central West, with a soil noted for fertility, with few obstacles such as are encountered in New England, and near growing and prosperous cities, a condition of agriculture exists in many respects resembling that of New England.

It will doubtless be surprising to think of any considerable part of Ohio decreasing in population, yet the full census returns by counties, which have but recently been published, show that in twenty-eight of the eighty-eight counties of the State there are fewer people than ten years ago, and forty-five counties can be named whose aggregate population is less than in 1880. The loss is almost wholly in the farming districts. There are but few towns of over 3,000 people that have not gained. The counties that have lost include some of the best agricultural counties in the State. Among them are Brown and Clermont, both of which are within sixty miles of Cincinnati; Fairfield, Fayette, and Delaware, within forty miles of Columbus; and Ashland, Wayne, and Geauga, within fifty miles of this city.

The loss in the twenty-eight counties varies from a fraction of 1 per cent to 9 per cent of the population in 1880. Even in counties containing thriving manufacturing cities where the farmers have that treasure dear to every protectionist's heart—the home market—there has rarely been any increase in the farming population. Findlay, for example, gains 14,041, and Hancock County, in which it is located, 14,779. The smaller towns in the county more than account for the 738 difference. There are fewer farmers in Hancock County than there were ten years ago. Summit County shows a gain of 10,285 in the decade but Akron, which is included in it, gained 11,190. Consider the growth of Cuyahoga Falls and some lesser towns in the county, and Summit County has at least 1,500 fewer farmers than a decade ago, and this, too, with a manufacturing city of nearly 28,000 people for an immediate market, and Cleveland with 260,000 less than forty miles away.

Mahoning's Striking Showing.

Mahoning County, in which Youngstown is situated, presents a still more striking showing. Youngstown has gained 17,764 while the county only shows an increase of 13,108. Who would have believed after listening to McKinley and his followers that the leading county of the Mahoning Valley, with a city of 33,000 in its midst and many of the industries which the high tariff was calculated to promote flourishing there and within sixty-five miles of the great manufacturing centers of Cleveland and Pittsburg, had actually 5,000 fewer farmers than ten years ago? A loss of more than 15 per cent in farm population in a fertile country, with the inestimable home market of the protectionists at the door, is a phenomenon that speaks volumes concerning the effects of inequitable tariff laws.

These are not isolated instances. Mount Vernon shows more gain than all Knox County; Newark than Licking County; Mansfield than Richland County; Sandusky than Erie County; East Liverpool, Wellsville, and Salem more than Columbiana County, in which they are situated. The gain in the three Cities of Canton, Massillon, and Alliance is more than the total growth of Stark County, and when the smaller towns are considered it is evident that there are upwards of 1,000 fewer farmers in Mr. McKinley's home county than there were a decade ago. Montgomery County gains 22,302 and Dayton alone 19,290; Lucas County 34,910 and Toledo alone 32,513. The growth of the suburbs of these two thriving cities and of smaller towns in the county more than account for the difference. There has been no increase in farm population there. Such facts make it clear that under a high protective tariff the farm population of Ohio has not been able to hold its own and show that at a reasonable estimate Ohio has at least 60,000 fewer farmers than a decade ago.

The Cause of the Loss.

Were these facts taken alone the protectionist casuists might claim that they bore out their theory since the lessening of the number of agriculturists by the diversifying of industry contributes to the greater prosperity of all, or it might be said that cheap Western lands had drawn away many, but left those who remained more prosperous on an average than before. This would be the case if it was cheap Western lands that had caused this, for the poorer would have emigrated and the farmers remaining would show a larger average of wealth and prosperity. But well-established facts show that this loss of population is due in part to other causes than the cheap land of the West. Take farm mortgages, for example. Secretary of State Ryan's recent report shows that the number of farm mortgages in Ohio increased by 7,450 during the year ending June 30, 1890, and the amount increased by $8,421,000. If that indicates prosperity what are the signs of depression and retrogression? But this is not all. In former letters attention was called to the loss in farm values as shown by the reports of the decennial appraisers. This loss in the decade has been tremendous.

In the prosperous and fertile county of Ashtabula, for example, it is $1,293,231, or over 13 per cent. In Wayne County it is $2,341,000, or 4½ per cent. In Franklin County, right around the City of Columbus, which shows a 70 per cent increase in population in the decade, the loss is $1,138,386, or about 6 per cent. In Guernsey County, with its rich coal land, it is 12 per cent. In Butler County, near both Dayton and Cincinnati, the loss is 12 per cent. Even in Lorain County, with the prosperous towns of Elyria, Lorain, Wellington and Oberlin, the east line of which is within a dozen miles of this city, and which is traversed by three trunk lines, giving all parts of the country advantage of Cleveland markets, the loss reaches nearly $300,000, or over 3 per cent in the decade.

Correctness of the Figures.

When such figures in a former dispatch were given the answer was made in some protectionist journals that these figures from the appraisers' reports were subject to revision by County and State Boards of Equalization and that farm lands had been undervalued for the purpose of avoiding taxation. It is true the figures were subject to revision, but their correctness is shown by the fact that in rare instances have any of the Boards of Equalization changed them, and where one has been increased another has been reduced correspondingly, so that the aggregates (as they are practically unchanged. The loss in farm values, as shown in the new tax duplicate, will be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, which means that the farms of the State would not bring by $200,000,000 as much today as they were worth ten years ago. A tremendous price to have paid for protection!

One other startling proof of the retrogression of the Ohio farmer is his decreased ability to pay taxes. With his land shrinking in value under inequitable tariff laws, and mortgage indebtedness increasing at the rate of eight and one-half millions a year, it is hardly surprising to know that the delinquent taxes on farm lands have increased greatly in the decade. In Wayne County, which is a typical agricultural section of the State, with good land and plenty of railway facilities to good markets, the delinquent taxes on farm lands in 1879 were only $736.47, while on village and city property they amounted to $966.90.

In 1889 the delinquent taxes on farm lands had risen to $3,138.64, or nearly 300 per cent, while on village property they were but $2,359.55, an increase of about 150 per cent. In other words, the inability of the farmer in that county to pay taxes increased at twice as rapid a ratio in the decade as that of his town cousin. Portage County, another representative county, shows much the same phenomenon, though to a less degree. The aggregate delinquent taxes for the county is 40 per cent greater than in 1880, and many of the country townships show a comparatively large increase. Suffield Township, for example, increases from $10.13 to $74.09; Shalersville Township from $12.04 to $76.59; Aurora from $43.85 to $103.10. In Lorain County, which is nearer Cleveland markets than Portage and has better advantages in the way of markets, the same state of affairs exists. The delinquent taxes on farm lands in 1879 were $760.66; in 1889 they were $928.57—an increase of 9 per cent. During the same period the delinquent taxes on village property fell from $1,541.83 to $1,200.06—a decrease of more than 20 per cent. A more striking contrast, showing the drift of agriculture under the most favorable conditions in Ohio, could not be found.

The figures given are official.

Why the Farmers Combine.

The three counties named have advantages possessed by few. They are much above the average and what is true of them is true in a still greater degree of the farm-lands of the State at large. Does any one wonder that the Farmers' Alliance has more than doubled its membership in Ohio in the last six months, and that its growth and influence are making Ohio doubtful politically? The farmers of Ohio today are in sorer financial straits than ever before. Not only are farm lands very much cheaper than ten years ago, but they are a drug on the market. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres are offered for sale, usually at much less than the owners paid for them ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago, but there are no purchasers.

If buyers could be found for all the land on the market an emigration would begin from every county tomorrow that would be little short of an exodus. But as they must remain where they are only one remedy presents itself, and that is political action, and that action will be a relentless war against Governmental discrimination and favoritism, against the iniquities of the latest protectionist tariff whose foster father is Mr. McKinley.

THERE WERE SCORES OF LIVES LOST.

Terrible Floods in the Colorado and Gila Valleys.

YUMA, Ari., March 1.—Over 250 houses in this town are in ruins from the flood, and 1,400 people are homeless and not a single business house remains standing, and it is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost in the Gila Valley. The telegraph wires are down in the valley and, as all bridges are gone and roads impassable, no reliable reports can be had from there. The river above town is seven miles wide, and below the town in places the water covers the country in one grand lake over fifty miles across. The railroad company will not have the blockade raised for west-bound trains for four days and it will be ten days or two weeks before they can get east.

The town has provisions sufficient for eight more days and the Southern Pacific Hotel is feeding 1,000 people a day. Reports from Jakuno, fifteen miles above here, are to the effect that the flood drove the people into the tree tops and many become exhausted from cold and hunger, dropped into the water, and were drowned. Reports from reliable sources put the loss of lives in the valley anywhere from thirty up to 100.

Eighty miles south of here, where 5,000 Cocopah Indians live, the country is flooded for eighty miles square, and, as there are no hills for refuge, it is reported that over 100 of them have been drowned. The great valley of the Colorado is one vast sea of water as far as the eye can see in every direction. The river has fallen six feet six inches in thirty-six hours and is now nearly at a standstill. The weather is thick and threatening heavy rains. The loss in this county foots up to over $2,000,000, of which the railroad will have to suffer to the extent of $250,000. Old Yuma will never be rebuilt. The town will go higher up the hills.

Two men attempted to cross the Gila River at Riverside with mail this morning. One was drowned, and the last seen of the other he was floating down the river on a piece of driftwood.

Word received from Gila Bend reports that a small cabin floated down the Gila River last night past that place. Lamps were lit, and cries of women and children were heard.

CHINA'S REFORMING EMPEROR.

He Will Receive the Foreign Ministers and Make Other Innovations.

Chinese Times: The decree which was published recently ordering arrangements to be made for receiving foreign Ministers in audience in the first moon of next year, the seventeenth of his Majesty's reign, will be received with general satisfaction throughout the world. The solution of the long-pending and apparently unmanageable question could not have taken a happier form, and if it were permissible to deduce from this one act of the Emperor an augury of the character of his reign we should be tempted to say that the star of hope had arisen on this country. The granting of audience removes a slur which has rested for thirty years on the foreign representatives and places their relations with the highest officials in a light which is at once clear and defensible, while it at the same time removes from the imperial pathway a stumbling block of a really dangerous character.

Widespread interest has been shown already in the supposed idiosyncracies of the young Emperor of China, which have hitherto been wrapped up in palace mystery.

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EMBRACED IN A PULPIT.

FATHER FRIEDRICH'S EXPERIENCE WITH AN INSANE WOMAN.

Mary Jane White Throws Her Arms About the Priest's Neck in the Presence of the Congregation and Calls Him Her Long Lost Husband—A Stock-Yards Cashier Attempts Suicide—Cigars Go Up Today—A Hunting Story—Other Local News.

As the Rev. Father Friederich of St. Joseph's Church, Market and Hill streets, was bringing the vesper services to a close last night a tall, neatly-dressed woman, with a pale face and peculiarly bright eyes, sprang to her feet and rushed down the aisle, tripped up the steps to the altar, and, flinging back from her shoulders a black shawl, she threw her arms around the reverend father's neck, exclaiming: "My husband! My long-lost husband! God be praised I have found you at last!"

The scene beggars description. For a moment priest and congregation were dumb with amazement. Father Friederich, as soon as he comprehended the situation, gently released himself from the woman's embrace, and several of the congregation occupying front seats came to his assistance.

She fought desperately when the men attempted to remove her from the pulpit, and, when the astounded priest failed to share her joy at their sudden meeting, she upbraided him as being unfaithful.

The insane woman had quietly entered the church shortly before the evening services began, entered a pew and knelt in prayer. Having concluded her devotions she resumed her seat and was an attentive listener during the service.

After the removal of the demented woman from the pulpit the East Chicago Avenue Station was notified and the patrol-wagon soon backed up in front of the church and she was taken to the Detention Hospital. She gave her name as Mary Jane White, and said she lived at No. 105 Townsend street.

The woman has been periodically insane for the last two years. She was released from the Jefferson asylum three months ago. In a semi-lucid interval at the Detention Hospital she told the attendants that she was married and her husband was employed in the Chicago Oyster House.

JAMES GRAY ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

He Shoots Himself Through the Head with Probably Fatal Results.

James Gray, a young man of good character, 23 years old, cashier for the International Packing company at the Stock-Yards, attempted suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. Gray was alive at a late hour last night, but the attending physician said that he could not survive and that his death was only a question of time.

For some days Gray has acted toward his family and friends in a most peculiar manner. Any question put to him brought from him either a surly reply or none at all. Saturday he worked all day at the desk in the packing-house and Saturday evening returned to the family residence, No. 6763 Perry avenue, about 11 o'clock, immediately going to bed.

Early yesterday morning Gray's mother called him. She returned to the room about 11 o'clock to call him a second time, and had just opened the door when she was startled by a pistol shot, and hastily entering the room she saw a revolver drop from her son's hand to the bed and fall to the floor. A physician was sent for, but when he arrived the young man was unconscious and an examination showed that the ball sped directly through the head just over his eyes.

Gray became conscious some time after the shooting, but wouldn't answer any questions as to his reasons for trying self-destruction. To all inquiry he would make some unintelligible reply. The officials of the packing company speak in the highest terms of him, and like the family are at a loss to account for his action.

Olaf Johnson put a revolver to his temple last evening and pulled the trigger. Olaf must be reserved for a better fate; at any rate the cartridge failed to explode. At this stage of the game Charles Peterson, his roommate, took the revolver away from him. Johnson wanted to marry Gussie Gustafson, a servant girl employed on La Salle avenue, but she said him nay. Liberal doses of North Side whisky increased his dejection. He is 27 years old, boards at No. 68 Milton avenue, and is a machinist.

HIGHER PRICES OR POORER CIGARS.

Why Dealers Will Advance Rates 10 Per Cent Today.

The price of cigars will be advanced today 10 per cent from their present prices. The Cigar Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association so decided two weeks ago. This is because the McKinley bill advanced the price to manufacturers and dealers on Sumatra wrappers more than 10 per cent from the old figure, and the better quality of domestic tobaccos has gone up proportionately to fill the demand made by the scarcity due to the higher price of the imported article.

Marin Jonas, manager of the Phœnix factory, says: "I believe prices will go up tomorrow, according to the agreement made by members of our association. We have almost all the manufacturers and dealers in our body. The increase in the price of tobaccos, both foreign and domestic, because of the McKinley bill, is upward of 10 per cent. It's a case of necessity with us. If we do not advance the price because of the agreement so to do we must advance it soon on account of the market. There must be higher prices or an inferior quality of cigars."

LEM, CLEM, "MISTY," AND "DOC."

Four Hyde-Parkers Hunt Br'er Rabbit in Indiana and Have Adventures.

Four Hyde-Parkers of note—Lem, whom all horse-lovers know; Clem, who lives on Washington avenue; "Misty," and "Doc"—held a conference yesterday to discuss the best cure for colds and to square up the accounts of a pleasant little hunting excursion they enjoyed Saturday.

It was in the gray of the morning that they boarded a train with tickets for a quiet Hoosier cross-roads ten miles south of Hammond, where the toothsome cotton-tail is wont to congregate. Lem's $300 dog was an honored member of the party, and a lunch-hamper and several bottles of "fish-bait" were features of the outfit.

Arrived at the cross-roads the party hired four natives and four buckboards. After a drive of six miles the natives announced that the stamping ground of Br'er Rabbit had been reached. As soon as the four Nimrods had restored their several circulations they marched forth, leaving the natives to guard the buckboards, the hamper and the "bait."

Br'er Rabbit is no fool, and as the armed hosts advanced he retreated. So successfully was his retreat accomplished that it was not until long after noon that so much as a whisker was seen. Then they discovered one lone rabbit sitting on the ice in the middle of a pond. In breathless silence they advanced upon their prey. They got within 100 feet. They aimed. "Doc" said "Fire!" They fired.

When the smoke cleared away they found themselves standing in the water to their chins, and the water was cold. The rabbit was scudding away for dear life and the $300 dog with his tail between his legs was half way to Hyde Park.

Under the circumstances the most pressing need of the hour was fish-bait, and they made haste back to the buckboards. They found the natives and the lunch and the bait, but the lunch and the bait were inside the natives.

On the way back to the station they paused not, except to purchase of a farmer three rabbits that had frozen to death and a partridge that had died of old age.

The four arrived at Hyde Park just after dark. They separated at the station, each taking a different direction. A few moments later they were surprised to meet one another in "Cap." Ryan's. The prescription was the same in each place.

The financial computation resulted in the discovery that the rabbits cost $14.60 each and the partridge $12.

FATALLY SHOT BY HER RIVAL.

Two Bullets in the Brain of a Disreputable Colored Woman.

A jealous feud which has existed for a year between Mary Ward of No. 462 State street and Lottie Groves, keeper of a disreputable house on Custom House place, both colored women, resulted yesterday in a tragedy.

John Jennings, a colored saloonkeeper, who was recently arrested on a charge of assaulting a 16-year-old girl, was the cause of the women's jealousy of each other. Smarting with the recollection of a beating she received on the street two months ago at the Groves woman's hands, Mary Ward encountered her rival lying in wait outside Jennings' house, No. 462 State street. She pulled a revolver from her dress and fired three shots at her victim, two of them entering the woman's brain. The wounded woman was taken to the County Hospital, and the physicians at a late hour declared she would probably die. The would-be murderess was captured.

ACCEPTED FROM THE CONTRACTORS.

The New North Side Scandia Hall Completed—To Be Dedicated March 12.

The Scandia Hall was formally accepted yesterday from the contractors. It will be dedicated on the evening of March 12. It is a four-story brick structure on Ohio street near Milwaukee avenue, and was built by the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association at a cost of $70,000. It is 60x116 feet in area. The hall on the second and third floors is 60x70 feet, with a seating capacity of 1,200. It has a pretty stage and handsome three-sided gallery. The wainscoting is of pressed steel, the finish of oak. The drop-curtain represents the three nationalities participating in the building enterprise—Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian. The center painting shows a wedding party at Hardanger, Norway, on its way in a boat to the church which rises among the hills in the distance. Below this are portraits of Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, Thorvaldson, the Danish sculptor, and Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, while above gleam emblematic figures of the three nationalities surrounded by the draped colors of America, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

The building is heated by steam, ventilated by fans, lighted by gas, and includes stores, a fine library, kitchen, dining-rooms, and many small assembly rooms. The Workingmen's Association is the largest body of Scandinavians in the United States. It includes 1,000 members. The Committee on Dedication of this new public home of the Scandinavians consists of C. R. Matson, Sven Peterson, Hans Matheison, O. C. Peterson, and Albert Norman. The officers of the association are: John Olsen, President; P. Hulgersen, Vice-President; L. H. Steensohn, Secretary; John Hafsten, Marshal; N. M. Somme, Librarian; P. Paulson, Doorkeeper; E. M. Hogonson, R. Oeche, Dr. N. Nelson, Trustees; C. A. Strand, Superintendent of Building; L. E. Lawson, Physician; W. Newmiller, W. M. Michelson, Charles Lawson, Visitors; D. Thorsvag, T. Mauland, John Nelson, Legal Advisory Board.

VAHLTEIG'S REINSTATEMENT ASKED.

The Latest Phase of the War Among the Turners.

There is war among the Turners. A short time ago the Chicago Turngemeinde, the most powerful Turner society in the city, which meets in its own hall on Clark street, just north of Chicago avenue, expelled one of its members—a photographer named Vahlteig—because of his radical anarchistic expressions. The expelled member then joined the Garfield Turner Society, which meets at Larrabee and Wisconsin streets.

The District Board of Turners, which is composed of seven standing members and one delegate each from the thirty Turner societies of the Chicago district, met yesterday morning at the Fortschritt Turner-Hall, No. 1824 Milwaukee avenue, and decided that the Turngemeinde had no right to expel Vahlteig for the causes assigned and that the Garfield Turnverein had no right to admit him under the circumstances, and ordered that he resign from the Garfield society and that the Turngemeinde should readmit him to membership and that unless it did so within two weeks it would be considered expelled from the Turnerbund, the name given the general association. The District Board will meet again two weeks from yesterday at the Fortschritt Turner-Hall to act further in the matter.

Yesterday afternoon "The Sixty-six," a faction in the Turngemeinde that favors the readmission of Vahlteig, held a meeting and took steps to make a strong fight for its demands. The remainder of the 600 members of the society favor standing by their action. A meeting of the Turngemeinde has been called for Wednesday night to take action on the case. It promises to develop a bitter fight between the anarchistic and conservative turners. The Turngemeinde is wealthy and powerful. Louis Nettelhorst is its President and the probabilities are that it will leave the Turnerbund rather than go back on its action in expelling Vohlteig. Ex-Justice Fred Engelhardt, who figured prominently in the anarchistic cases in 1887 as a friend of the Anarchists, is the head of the District Board that yesterday issued the order referred to.

CASH FOR ANARCHISTS' FAMILIES.

Singing and Turner Societies Give a Benefit Concert in Calvary Armory.

The United Singing and Turner Societies, composed of sixteen independent organizations, gave a benefit for the families of the hanged and imprisoned Anarchists yesterday afternoon and evening at the Second Regiment Armory on Michigan avenue. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds amounted to $2,500, more or less.

E. Pretsch is the President of the union and Prof. Herman Bishop the musical director. A long program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and athletic events, was given and was followed by a ball. The entertainment closed with the singing of the Marseillaise.

The first number on the program was by the orchestra, and the second, a vocal selection entitled "German Song." This was rendered by 400 voices. A team representing the Social Turner Society gave an exhibition with iron bars, and a team from the Fortschritt Turner Society performed on parallel bars. The skill of the Aurora Turners was shown in jumping, and that of the Bahn Frei in handling the dumbbells. A number of the other societies had athletic teams.

Speeches were made by Robert Steiner and L. S. Oliver, each speaking of the principles of the departed Anarchists and the cause for which they died.

The armory was decorated in the National colors and a large shield was suspended above the orchestra stand, bearing the word "Welcome." Mrs. Schwab, Mrs. Parsons, and others of the families were present.

O'CONOR'S LABOR BILL DENOUNCED.

Socialists Express the Belief That It Is a Delusion and a Snare.

A bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. O'Conor last week was discussed at the Socialist meeting at Waverly Hall yesterday. This bill provides for compulsory arbitration in the case of industrial disputes arising between employers and employés. Each side is to select an arbitrator, and if either party refuses some one is to be appointed by the County Court. This board's decisions are binding for one year. The bill is said to have had the supervision of Judges Altgeld and Prendergast. A penal clause is attached which makes a failure to obey its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $100 or imprisonment for six months.

In a resolution offered by Mrs. Woodman this is characterized as one of the many tricks of the capitalistic class to juggle the laboring men into acquiescence with existing conditions.

That the bill is a fraud, the resolution says, is shown by the fact that no provision is made for a failure on the part of the arbitrators to agree. In a question between the capitalist and the laborer it is claimed the County Judges would side with capital. The resolution concludes by saying: "The only terms on which the lion of capital and the lamb of labor are likely to lie down together are the time-honored ones which place the lamb in the lion's capacious stomach."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Annual Election at the Marquette Club.

The annual meeting of the Marquette Club will be held at the club-house tomorrow for the purpose of election of officers, reception of reports, payment of dues, and regular business. The polls will open at 5 o'clock p. m., and close at 9 p. m. The Nominating Committee appointed by the President, under resolution adopted at the regular meeting of the club, Feb. 3, has unanimously selected the following ticket: President, E. E. Gould; Second Vice-President, Thomas S. Simpson; Treasurer, W. A. Paulsen; Directors, Lloyd J. Smith and Newton Goodwin; Chairman Political Action Committee, John Worthy; Members Political Action Committee, J. E. Rogers, E. B. Gould, E. J. Judd, F. O. Swannell, W. L. Pelouze, W. H. Johnson, M. J. Power.

Corporations of a Week and Month.

The United States Corporation Bureau of Chicago reports the weekly list of new, completed corporations in the United States for the week ending Feb. 27, 1891—viz.: Total corporations, 200; total capitalization, $131,999,325, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 103, $31,827,000; banks and investment companies, 13, $900,000; gold and silver and other mining and smelting companies, 15, $17,749,000; coal and iron companies, 4, $922,000; flight, heat, power, and transportation companies, 19, $5,850,500; building and loan associations, 15, $93,355,000; miscellaneous, 65, $8,849,325. New corporations incorporated in the United States during February were: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 650, $141,108,320; gold and silver and other mining and smelting companies, 92, $55,050,360; coal and iron companies, 25, $23,178,000; banks and investment companies, 43, $5,228,000; municipal light, heat, power, and transportation companies, 63, $53,743,900; building and loan associations, 43, $122,105,000; miscellaneous, 303, $62,419,915; total number of corporations, 1,231; total capitalization, $650,504,440.

A Sunday Morning Row.

Jacob Thrush, a young German printer, was shot and badly wounded yesterday by Joseph Cooney of No. 214 West Taylor street. A dance was held at Metropolitan Hall on Twelfth street Saturday night, and Cooney and his wife were among those who lingered until after 3 o'clock Sunday morning. He was accompanied on his way home by Frank Smola, a friend. A row had taken place at the hall, and Officer Stark had ejected a young man named William Young. He collected three companions named Harris Cohn, Jacob Thrush, and Williams, and the quartette followed Mr. and Mrs. Cooney and Smola at a distance. Smola left Cooney and his wife at their home and started away. He had got about thirty feet from the front door when he was pounced upon by the four young men, who had been waiting for him. Cooney heard the row from inside the house, and snatching up a revolver opened the front door and fired, as he claims, to frighten away the assailants of his friend. A bullet took effect in Thrush's hip. The wound, though, is not fatal. The participants in the affair were all locked up at Maxwell Street Station.

Discussing Homer.

The work at the Art Institute preparatory to the Homer School is progressing finely. The lecture hall is filled by the Monday and Thursday afternoon classes, which have taken up the study of the Odyssey. Mr. Denton Snider's lectures on the first four books of the great poem have been followed by the liveliest discussions as to the true office of literature, the theology of Homer, and the practical application today of the truths proclaimed by him. The Tuesday evening classes are studying the Iliad. The first scene, the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, introduced the problem to what extent must ability and integrity submit to established authority. Whether or not the Russian serf was right in rebelling against the established authority was also discussed.

Art Institute Lectures.

The Art Institute announces a series of talks on ancient sculpture by Dr. Alfred Emerson, Curator of Classical Antiquities, and Mr. Lorado Taft, Instructor in Modeling. The lectures are intended to be suggestive studies of noted antiques rather than historical or chronological. They will be delivered to regular students of the Art Institute and others who may register themselves as such with payment of dues for this course every Friday afternoon, beginning March 6, when the subject will be "The Dying Gladiator." Other subjects for this month are the "Laocoön Group," the "Pergamene Marbles," and "Gods and Goddesses."

Labor Union Meetings.

A largely-attended mass-meeting of carpenters was held last night at Eighteenth street and Center avenue. Addresses were delivered by prominent labor leaders, urging the men to a closer organization, so as to be prepared for April 1, when it is generally understood they will strike unless their demands as to wages are granted.

A mass-meeting was held by the Brotherhood Painters' and Decorators' Union yesterday afternoon at Scandia Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street. Many new members were enrolled and a closer organization effected.

Serious Cutting Affray.

George Stanoritch, proprietor of a saloon at No. 151 Halsted street, ejected Angelo Feaustro, an Italian, last evening. The Italian returned with a knife and assaulted the saloonkeeper, carving out the latter's left eye and stabbing him repeatedly in the head and breast. Stanoritch is at the County Hospital and may die. Angelo is locked up.

The Gift of Charity.

A neat stone church edifice to cost $5,000 and to be non-sectarian will be built next spring on the southeast corner of Sheldon and Thirty-third streets. The cost of the structure will be defrayed by contributions from residents of the subdivisions of Sonnenschein & Solomon, White & Coleman, and Baldwin & Laing. It is hoped the building will be ready for occupancy June 1.

Identified an Unknown.

The body of an unknown man found upon the pilot of a Northwestern railroad engine Thursday night was identified yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Frederick Lutke as that of her husband, a Bohemian 40 years old, living with his wife and two small children at No. 108 Fisk street.

Mrs. Sawyer Shoots Herself.

Mrs. Maggie Sawyer, wife of Officer James D. Sawyer of the Irving Park Police Station, committed suicide last evening at 9 o'clock by shooting herself in the left breast. She had been suffering from melancholia and took his revolver from his pocket. Mrs. Sawyer was 41 years of age.

Items.

Franklin MacVeagh is to preside at the reading of the Associated Alumnæ next Saturday evening.

Thomas Burke, a shoemaker living at No. 118 West Adams street, has been missing for three months. He went out saying he was going to make a call. He had $300 with him, and his wife, who is trying to support four small children, thinks he met with foul play.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Weights for the Straus Handicap.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 1.—[Special.]—The weights for the Straus handicap have been decided on. The distance is one and one-eighth miles, and will be run here this spring. Weights follow: Riley, 122; Proctor Knott, 121; Prince Fonso, 119; Glockner, 117; Sportsman, 115; Heron, 112; Robespierre, 114; Protection, Mora, Dollikens, Cataipa, each 110; Hamlet, 108; Long Shore, 107; Lamplighter, 106; Libretto, 105; Rosencomb, 103; Tom Rogers, 103; Ed Hopper, 103; Miss Hawkins, Lillian Lindsay, Avalon, each 100; Ethel, Boodler, Rorka, Meadowbrook, Lelalia, Pennyroyal, Mabelle, Woodbine, Eugene, Dickerson, Aunt Kate, Kilkenny, each 95; Laura Agnes, 90; Fanny S., 90.

Will Ignore the Association.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—The vanguard of the army of base-ball magnates that is to maneuver in this city this week arrived in town tonight in the person of President A. G. Spalding of the Chicago League club. Asked what he thought of the "new base-ball war," he said: "War? Why, there is no base-ball war. The National League will merely allow the association to run its own show. At the schedule meeting of the league Wednesday our schedule will be adopted and the association can conflict or not, just as it sees fit. The league schedule will be practically the same as in former seasons."

Hegelman Wins the Walking Match.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—The six-day walking match, twelve hours a day, ended here at midnight in a victory for Hegelman, who made 386 miles, Hart made 378, Smith 372, Messier 371, Day 370, "Old Sport" Campana 323, and Noremac 280. The attendance was phenomenal, reaching 18,000 for the week.

New Manager for the Sioux City Team.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—The Sioux City Base-ball Association tonight released J. H. Gifford as manager of its team and for that place signed Al Buckenberger of Detroit.

General Sporting Notes.

Mark Baldwin is chasing around the country after men for the Pittsburg club.

Jim Hall's delivery and style are said to greatly resemble those of Peter Jackson.

"Pittsburg Phil" is negotiating with Marty Bergen to ride for him this season.

Secretary Hawley of Cleveland thinks it best to make a settlement with Al Johnson.

Garfield, who pitched for Cleveland last year, has signed with the Oakland (Cal.) team.

Billy Maher, the Australian lightweight, has created a favorable impression in San Francisco.

"Count" Campau of last year's St. Louis team has signed with the Troy club of the International League.

The Yale Club will take an outing during the Easter vacation, playing at New York, Philadelphia, and other points.

Malcolm W. Ford, the amateur, athlete will, it is said, be reinstated at the next meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Smith Doesn't Want an Investigation.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—[Special.]—Deacon Smith of the Smith Piano and Organ company does not intend that the West Roxbury Congregational Church shall investigate the relations of his daughter with Harry French, the lecturer and traveler, if he can help it. He keeps the girl closely within doors since her return here and will not allow even friends to talk with her. Neither the Deacon nor Mrs. Smith will talk of the case now. The settlement of the affair seems to rest now with Messrs. French and Merrill. The time of the church meeting has not been set yet.

Robbed a Young Woman.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Hattie Purdy, aged 19, has been lying unconscious at the home of her brother-in-law, L. A. Stowell, for the last week. In her lucid moments she states that she was taken into a cab and robbed by two men. Her person bears evidence of a violent struggle. The police are working on the case. Her purse and finger-rings are missing.

The Need of the Hour.

The Chinese cultivate an odorless onion.

HEADING OFF HARRISON.

CREGIERITES JUGGLING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

It Is Rule or Ruin with the "Steering" Committee and the Wine-and-Whiskies—Bringing Aldermen Into Line—Senator O'Malley and the Cregierites Dissatisfied with the Nominations for Justices of the Peace—Other Local Political News.

That the Cregierites or "Dead Ducks" are greatly scared by the dimensions of the Harrisonian or "Stuffed Eagle" boom there is not a doubt. There is a perpetual session of the "steering" committee for the purpose of devising ways and means to head it off. Until within a few days those meetings were held at the rooms of the County Democracy, opposite the City-Hall. Hereafter they will be held at the rooms of the "Wine-and-Whiskies," on Adams street.

The Wine-and-Whiskies are Cregierites almost to a man. The City-Hall employés are a large majority in the organization. The society is now used for the sole purpose of heading off Harrison and helping to bring about the nomination of Cregier.

The following circular issued Saturday and distributed yesterday morning may throw some light on this phase of the situation:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Dear Sir: At the meeting of the society held last evening the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That every member of the City Central Committee who is also a member of the Wine and Whiskies be, and he is hereby, instructed to vote and use his influence in the said City Committee, to the end that the Aldermanic and town primaries shall be held after the primaries for the city convention; and that the Secretary of this society shall so notify such members. Fraternally yours, B. F. JENKINS, Secretary."

B. F. Jenkins, better known as "Windy" Jenkins, is an employé of the Water Office. The circular was only sent to such men as are known to be favorable to Cregier. The man who delivered the document yesterday morning also intimated to the committeemen to whom he handed it that their presence was requested at a secret meeting at the Wine-and-Whiskies Club last evening. The meeting was held accordingly, and the program agreed to will be run through at the meeting of the City Central Committee called for this evening.

To Keep Aldermen in Line.

This program is in accordance with the policy indicated in the circular printed above. It would be inconvenient for the Cregierites to have the Aldermanic primaries especially held at the same time as the Mayoralty primaries. In the Democratic wards three Aldermanic candidates are all trying to get on the popular side. That is the side of Harrison. Being interested they would insist on a fair vote and an honest count. This would not suit the Cregierites. On a fair vote and an honest count Cregier would be in a miserable minority. Hence the shift.

As already explained in THE TRIBUNE the primaries for the Mayoralty Convention are intended to be conducted on the free-and-easy plan. The regular judges are expected to refuse to serve. The committeemen of the Cregierite variety will have their men on hand. The convention will be packed for Cregier. There must be no entangling alliances therefore.

Another advantage to the Cregierites of the plan proposed will be that as the Aldermanic primaries are to follow the Mayoralty primaries the City-Hall fellows will have an opportunity for revenge on those Aldermen who oppose or "go back on the old man." It is hoped then by means of this program to keep rebellious Democratic Aldermen in line for Cregier. Candidates for town officers are expected to be kept under discipline in the same way.

When the members of the Democratic City Central Committee who are not members of the Wine-and-Whiskies read "Windy" Jenkins' circular they may conclude to adopt measures to thwart the schemes of the Cregier ku-klux. The meeting of the City Committee at the Tremont House this evening promises to be a lively one.

In this connection, it is understood that the steering committee at the Wine-and-Whisky rooms yesterday determined that it was not wise to hold many meetings in favor of Cregier before the primaries. The meeting in Cregier's own ward was a flat and dismal failure. Cregier's speech was absurd, and he laid himself open to attack in every sentence. He challenged anybody to point out a weak spot in his record.

A Few of Them Found.

The challenge has been taken up by Harrison. He accuses Cregier of inefficiency and attributes his failure in a measure to nepotism. He accuses Cregier of intimidating employés, and of having caused the dismissal of good public officers for no other reason than that they promised to vote for Harrison. He in effect charges that the police authorities are in collusion with the gamblers, that the secret service fund is being used for political purposes, and that Cregier and his followers have entered into a conspiracy to stuff the primary ballot-boxes. If Cregier should make another speech before the convention he would have to reply to those charges and join issue with Harrison. That would be inconvenient for Cregier, so he has to be kept off the stump. Crain, Murray, Hopkins, and the others advised this course yesterday. But they are liable to change at any time. Harrison speaks at Mueller's Hall in the North Division this evening, where he promises to pay his respects to the plotters against honest primaries.

It is now pretty well understood that if Harrison has any suspicion of skulduggery he will not go before the convention, but will declare himself an independent candidate. His German friends especially are urging him to this course.

Much depends on the action of the committee of thirty-two appointed at the citizens' meeting Saturday, as to what Harrison will do. If the committee is governed by the "little red school-house party," represented by Slason Thompson, Gano, and Dr. Murdoch, who were so conspicuous at the meeting of Saturday, early action will be forced. Their plan is to name a candidate whom the Republicans in their convention will have to take up. They are opposed to Hempstead Washburne, who is the strongest candidate before the Republicans at this time. They would be satisfied with C. L. Hutchinson, J. J. Knickerbocker, or Ferd Peck.

Possibilities and Probabilities.

It is doubtful whether the Republican convention would accept any one of the three. The Republicans might indorse Mr. Knickerbocker, but he is now on his way to Europe, having sailed from New York last Saturday. As a Board of Trade man, Mr Hutchinson might not go with the workingmen. Mr. Peck therefore stands the best chance if the committee of thirty-two proceeds to a nomination. It is possible, however, that ex-Ald. Rawleigh or ex-Ald. Badenoch may be taken up. Any man that the committee will name is apt to antagonize the German element, which is feeling especially sore on account of the defeat of Franz Amberg by the "red school-house faction" last fall. There is reason to believe that the committee will not take any action until after the Republicans make their nominations March 14. The committee may then indorse the Republican candidate. There is no hope from the Democratic convention. That gathering will doubtless nominate Cregier. Every member of the committee is opposed to Cregier.

A sample of the tactics by which the Cregierites hope to win was presented in a La Salle street saloon Saturday. A First Ward Democrat, a respectable, well-dressed man, said to a companion:

"If Cregier is nominated for Mayor I will have to vote against him. In that way I can serve the Democratic party best." Tom Lavender, a subordinate of Henry Hamilton, who overheard the remarks, which were not addressed to him at all, "hauled off" and struck the First-Warder a couple of severe blows. Of course there were no arrests. Tom Lavender is in the line of promotion.

All the Democratic Town Committees are called for Tuesday to fix the dates for the various Democratic town conventions.

OPPOSITION TO JUSTICE NOMINEES.

Senator O'Malley and the Cregierites Threaten to Defeat Certain Ones.

Some of the Democratic Senators from Cook County, headed by Mr. O'Malley of "Goose Island," are so much dissatisfied with the nominations made for Justices of the Peace that they propose to "knock out the whole slate," as they express it. Their opposition is due to the fact that they did not get their man. O'Malley had a friend; Thiele had a friend; others had friends. Those "friends" were not selected for Justices. O'Malley & Co. are boasting that they will have the coöperation of certain Cook County Republican Senators, and are arranging to wait on the Governor with a view to persuading him not to nominate those recommended by the Judges. The delegation, it is said, will call on the Governor tomorrow.

It is probable that if they do wait on the Governor the latter will listen to them politely, but it is not at all probable that he will pay much attention to them. He certainly will pay little attention to the O'Malley Democrats.

The Republican list is especially satisfactory, though there is much regret in some quarters at the rejection of Jarvis Blume, and in other quarters at the reappointment of Randall H. White. The kick is mainly against the Democrats, and by Democrats. Curiously enough, too, the kick is most vigorous against the best men. There is not a more honest man on the Justice bench than C. J. White, nor a more able and intelligent one. A bitter warfare is being waged on him. William B. Sullivan, a North Side Democrat, is acknowledged to be thoroughly capable. The Democrats are fighting him. There is no opposition to M. A. La Buy, strange to say.

In this connection it is amusing to note that the Cregierite City-Hall gang has given it out that they will fight certain of the nominees. C. G. Dixon is one, because he has told some honest truths about Cregier and the corruption gang of the Health Department. John McCarthy is another, because he was appointed by Judge Scales, whose hostility to the City-Hall crowd is well known. Max Eberhardt is another, because he is a friend of Harrison and of Kraus. The opposition of the Cregier gang ought to commend those men to the Governor. It is a certificate of character.

The Cregierites were glad to obtain C. G. Dixon's aid on false pretenses two years ago. Now that he has repented of his action and has denounced the corruptionists, they are, of course, opposed to him. It is only necessary to call attention to the plottings of the "Goose Island" Senator perhaps to secure their defeat. The plotters have been boasting that they would have the coöperation of one Republican Senator from Cook and of two other Republican Senators from the northern portion of the State. Their names have been used without their knowledge or authority.

WHEELMEN WANT BETTER ROADS.

Political Significance of the Consolidation of Chicago Clubs.

The League of American Wheelmen recently received from the National Farmers' Alliance a communication asking the wheelmen to lend their support in securing Government legislation in matters pertaining to road improvements. Favorable action was taken by the league at the convention held in Washington Feb. 16, and hereafter the wheelmen will work in conjunction with the Farmers' Alliance.

A few months ago Mr. R. G. Betts, a wheelman of this city, was instrumental in forming an organization known as the Consolidated Cycling Club of Chicago. Its object is to bring into closer social relations the members of the twenty or more cycling clubs in this city; to promote harmony and to secure certain rights and privileges which are at present denied them. The main object in consolidating the clubs is to gain their voting strength, which is to be directed against all who work to the detriment of the cycling interest, and to give political assistance to the party in sympathy with their cause.

Wheelmen in several States have offered premiums for photographs of break-downs resulting from the bad condition of the roads, and for pictures of roads that are in bad condition. These pictures when seen by the authorities with an appeal for prompt action have resulted in many instances in the improvement of the roads.

In Chicago the wheelmen ask for clean streets and well paved ones, also the freedom of the parks, which at present is given them, but with such restrictions that it can hardly be called a pleasure to take advantage of the permission.

Carter Harrison, who is Chairman of the Illinois Road Improvement Association as well as a Mayoralty hunter, is awake to the situation and has already begun to pull the wires for the 16,000 votes represented in the consolidated clubs by interesting himself in the grievances of the wheelmen.

Tenth Ward Republicans.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club met yesterday at Robey and Twenty-second streets. The hall was well filled with active and intelligent workers and every one felt confident that the ward would go strongly Republican at the approaching election, as all dissensions the have been healed. The roll of membership at the close of the meeting, which was the second one held by the club, numbered 219 names. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, one of the provisions being that no one not a member of the club should receive the party nomination for Alderman.

An Executive Committee, one from each of the fifteen precincts in the ward, was elected, as follows:

A. Cremieux, David O'Leary, Charles Jekell, Ald. W. Scherewin, C. B. Goldsmith, Louis Besser, Frank Dusek, Andrew Rose, Albert Benus, A. W. Miller, Edward Anglim, Capt. E. Linding, Gus Stevenson, J. Sidensticker, Henry Heidt.

Republican Primaries.

Republican City Central Committeemen are requested to bring to the meeting this afternoon a full list of primary judges and clerks, with maps showing the primary districts of their respective wards. The convention will probably be called for March 14, so there will be no time to lose. The call will have to be issued tomorrow if there are to be ten clear days before the primaries.

Declared for Carter.

The German-American Independent Club of the Fifteenth Ward, composed of 200 taxpayers of that vicinity, met at Schulz's Hall, Armitage avenue and Leavitt street, yesterday, and formally declared for Carter Harrison for Mayor. It will hold a mass-meeting in his interest at Schulz's Hall Friday night.

BILL NYE IN THE ROLE OF HISTORIAN.

He Turns His Electric Light Upon George Washington.

The name of George

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—It is requested that any members of Oriental Lodge desiring to attend the funeral of Brother W. C. Hunt will meet at Hall, 122 La Salle-st., at 12:30 o'clock sharp. By Order.
GEO. F. HOYT, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—You are hereby notified of the death of Sir W. C. Hunt. You are requested to attend the funeral, without uniform, with Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., from their hall, 122 La Salle-st., Monday, March 2, at 11 m. sharp. By order
JESSE MEADE, E. C.
GEO. L. WARD, Acting Recorder.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891.

ONE good measure which has passed both Houses of Congress and gone to the President is the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court by the organization of courts of appeal. It will probably be some little time, however, before the President selects the nine additional Circuit Judges provided for by the law. So the year will be well advanced before the new courts get into working order. Another excellent bill which has gone to the President is the one for the repeal of the Timber Culture law, which has been grossly abused and used as a cloak for innumerable frauds.

THE bill for the refunding of the direct tax has passed both Houses and gone to the President, who will surely sign it. This will give every Northern and many of the Southern States snug sums of money, the bulk of which they should use for World's Fair exhibits. The bill requires of every State before it draws the cash a disclaimer of all further claims against the Government on this account. The Illinois Legislature should pass a joint resolution at once. It will then have over $900,000 which will be immediately available for the State's exhibit.

ONE hundred and thirty-eight wholesale dry goods, leather, and bagging firms of New York, representing over fifty millions invested in actual business, have written to Secretary Blaine approving warmly of his reciprocity treaty with Brazil, which they are confident will be of the greatest value to the country and themselves. A large number of these merchants are Democrats, but they do not permit themselves to be governed by party considerations. How different is their course from that of the New York *World*, which is seizing every pretext, no matter how small, to attack Mr. Blaine's policy simply and purely because it is that of a Republican statesman. Conduct like this is mean and unpatriotic, deserving the severe censure of every decent man.

SOME one has said: "Secure the trade and the ships will be forthcoming." The *Shoe and Leather Review* characterizes this as a silly claim and says it might with the same degree of truth and reason be remarked: "Build a seaport at Oshkosh and the ocean will come up to it." This country did not wait for a trade to be established between city and country before building railroads to connect them. The lines were built, and the trade followed the consequent filling up of the country because of the greater facilities for personal travel and freight transportation. Hardly any new railroad line pays at the outset, and why should we expect different conditions to obtain with our shipping trade? Reciprocity could mean but little in the absence of means for carrying out the business in the interests of reciprocity and of the United States. Regular, direct, and sufficient shipping lines are wanted more than anything else at the present time to build up a trade with our sister Republics on this continent.

THE Kansas City papers comment unfavorably on an article in THE TRIBUNE of last Monday in relation to certain complaints made by the grain-dealers of that city. THE TRIBUNE expressly stated that if the railroads make freight discriminations against the plaintiffs the wrong ought to be stopped. The good of the whole people is not ministered to by unfairness towards any section or class. But the claim that it is unjust to compel a shipper to pay a higher freight rate to a stopping-place on the Missouri River than is charged over the same route on through shipments is good or not good according to the amount of difference exacted. The grain merchants of Chicago have never yet been able to obtain the same terms for a short haul as for the same service when that is part of a long haul, and as a rule they have protested only when in their judgment the differentials were excessive. Furthermore, it may be remarked that certain Kansas City men were among the foremost in advocating the continuance of the outrage by which packers there had a distinct and undeniably unjust advantage over their rivals in this city. It would seem in this as in some other cases to make considerable difference which man owns the ox that is gored.

THE pernicious monopoly-trust International Copyright bill has gone to a conference committee, and as it is rare that any objection is made to conference reports, and as the people have no lobby to urge their rights to cheap literature, there is little doubt that the Eastern Publishers' Trust will have its way and will fasten the rank injustice of costly books upon the country. Those of the Illinois members who did not vote against the conference dodged. Adams, of course, voted in the interests of the trust. Those members who have proved themselves unfaithful to the interests of the people need not fear that they will not hear from the people. They will be marked men from this time on. They will have passed a bill which gives a monopoly to a book trust, which will not subserve the interests of authors, and which will levy a high toll upon the people, and for the benefit of authors but for the benefit of the Publishers' Trust monopoly. It prohibits American methods and successful applications of America's inventive skill. It gives to foreigners a mighty control of the American printing press. It will prevent the spread of low-priced literature. There are millions in it for British publishers and for the American Book Trust, and the millions are to come out of the people. Such is the bill which the trust has forced through Congress with its powerful lobby, aided by silly authors! But it need not be feared that the people will not have their turn, and that in the future the injustice of the law will cause its repeal.

A LONDON dispatch of yesterday announces the death of Mr. George Kynoch, the Tory member of Parliament for Aston Manor, a suburb of Birmingham. This will bring on the most animated election contest in England since the Tories last succeeded to power. The Hartlepool contest will not be a circumstance to it. The constituency is one of those owned by Mr. Chamberlain. It was Liberal in 1885, but the ex-Radical turned it over to the Tories the following year. Mr. Kynoch, the deceased member, had been ailing for some time, and the Liberals in anticipation of his death or resignation have selected their candidate. The late Tory member was elected by 782 majority in a vote of 6,000. But Mr. H. G. Reid, a Liberal, carried it six months before by a majority of 1,153. It is naturally a Liberal constituency, therefore, and the Gladstonians will make a resolute effort to win it back. Chamberlain will make as determined a fight to hold it for the Tories, and probably will put forward his son as the candidate of the Unionist coalition. As the constituency is the most turbulent in England, and there were riot and bloodshed there in 1886, the scenes of that year are likely to be repeated this. As defeat would be demoralizing to Chamberlain he will leave nothing undone to carry the election.

IT WILL HELP AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Shipping Subsidy bill has been defeated, but the House of Representatives has put through a better measure by passing the Limited Postal Aid bill. It authorizes the Postmaster-General

to contract for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years with American citizens for carrying the mails in American steamships between such ports in foreign countries (except Canada) as will best promote the postal and commercial intercourse of the United States, the mail service on such lines to be equitably distributed among ports along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. The vessels must be American built steamships, officered by American citizens, or so owned, officered, and registered, and one-fourth of the crew of each vessel must be American citizens during the first two years of the contract, one-third Americans during the next succeeding three years, and during the remaining time at least one-half of them Americans. The vessels must be ocean steamers of the best type of modern construction and equipment and divided into four classes—viz.: Iron or steel screw steamships capable of twenty knots an hour at sea in open weather, and of a gross registered tonnage of not less than 8,000 tons, and none but this class shall be accepted for the mail service between the United States and Great Britain; the second class, iron or steel steamships capable of sixteen knots and of not less than 5,000 tons; the third class, iron or steel steamships capable of fourteen knots and registering not less than 2,500 tons; fourth class, iron, steel, or wood steamships of twelve knots speed and not less than 1,500 tons. The vessels of the first, second, and third class must be constructed with special reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers and upon plans and specifications furnished by the Secretary of the Navy. They must be capable of carrying and sustaining the working of at least four rifled cannon of 6-inch caliber and be of the highest rating known to maritime commerce. No vessel shall be employed by the Postmaster-General unless it is approved by the Secretary of the Navy as suitable.

The matter has now gone into the hands of a conference committee, the bill which passed the House being a substitute for a Senate one, and it is most important that the conferees should agree at once, so that both branches of Congress may act affirmatively on this project in the few remaining hours of the session.

Such a law as this will be a great aid to the negotiation of reciprocal treaties with the Pan-American countries and assist wonderfully in the rapid development of commerce between them and the United States. It will also establish lines of first-class American steamers on the high seas. And it will also furnish the United States in time of war with a fleet of swift cruisers which can capture and destroy every merchant vessel belonging to an enemy which is unable to outsail them. England will never begin hostilities against this country, no matter how many heavily armored ironclads armed with immense guns she may have, when she knows that her enormous carrying trade would be annihilated and that nearly every merchant vessel she has would, if it wished to escape capture, either have to stay idle in port or fly a foreign flag—which would not be pleasing to the "mistress of the seas," as she calls herself.

All these things can be accomplished with ease if this Limited Postal Aid bill is passed. Therefore the people cannot afford to have any disagreement between House and Senate. If there is one it will be an injury to the country and a disgrace to them. The passage of this excellent measure will serve as atonement for some of the sins committed during this and the preceding session.

DOES NOT SPEAK THE TRUTH.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana was in Cincinnati last Friday, and when asked what he thought about the silver question in his State replied:

"I think that it would be as difficult a matter to carry Indiana on a platform opposed to the free coinage of silver as it would be to carry Ohio on the nullification doctrines of John C. Calhoun." Mr. Voorhees stated that Mr. Cleveland could not hope to get the nomination with his silver ideas, and said that his first choice for President is ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana.

Senator Voorhees may be replied to in the language once used by a well-known Scotchman in this city: "If you say that again you will be saying something that is not true." Doubtless when Voorhees got off that statement he was in the condition described by Senator Ingalls. Indiana is not a stumptail silver State. It is and always has been a bimetallic State, and is not a land of poor debtors. It is not situated in the arid regions, and contains no droughty farmers clutching at the soil for a bare subsistence and not always able to obtain that. Indiana has long been a wealthy, saving, and accumulating State, and collectively its people are worth infinitely more than they owe. Those of its citizens who have borrowed money on mortgages have enough to pay with and something left over, while most of the rest are not only out of debt but are more or less ahead in the world, and do not want their savings robbed of a large part of their value by having the amount counted out to them in stumptail silver dollars. The mechanics and laborers have deposits in the savings banks; the merchants and manufacturers have surplus capital in the National and other banks, and a large number of both classes have insured their lives with companies which would pay the amount in stumptail dollars if the free coinage measure became a law.

Only an insignificant fraction of the residents of the State of Indiana could be in anyway benefited by the substitution of a 75-cent dollar for one worth 100 cents. The number of those who owe more than they are worth is so small that none of them lift up their voices in favor of the stumptail dollar, while the overwhelming majority has been outspoken in its approval of bimetallism, and a dollar that is morally square though as a material fact it may be round. That great majority wants to see all indebtedness paid in full, the dollars returned to the creditor being of equal value with the dollars lent by him to the borrower. The members of that majority are utterly opposed to repudiation, either partial or complete.

Therefore Mr. Voorhees is "away off" in his talk about the people of Indiana. He has misrepresented shamefully and inexcusably the sentiment of the State, which is radically against all such dishonesty as he has proclaimed himself to be in favor of. He owes an apology to its citizens, but they will not get it. He is not honorable enough for that.

CROP MORTGAGES IN ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Senate has passed a bill to prohibit the giving of a mortgage on prospective or planted crops. The farmers of that State are reported to be "up in arms" about the matter, claiming that it would be a great hardship on the smaller ones of their number and cause their supplies to be cut off. They say that without the right to mortgage his crop in advance the farmer would have to borrow on his horse, wagon, and cow, or other personal property, and if he fails to pay his means of making a living would be taken away from him. The Little Rock *Gazette* argues the matter fully and takes strong ground against interference by the Legislature with the right of a farmer to do as he pleases in the management of his own affairs. It says the paternal idea that people are not competent to attend to their own business and therefore need the protecting care of the State is all wrong.

Of course it is wrong; but it is equally so to interfere with other people than farmers who want to borrow or lend money, or who may wish to sell property in advance of its delivery. The attempt to limit the terms on which borrowers and lenders may deal with each other is not only foolish but has always resulted in greater mischief than any existing one it was sought to cure. Government has a right to protect one citizen from having his property pledged or sold by another without the consent of the owner, and to see to it that in case of default the debtor shall not be put to needless expense or vexatious proceedings not necessary to secure the creditor from loss of his capital and accrued interest. But it may well be questioned if anything beyond that is not worse than useless, sure to be unfair and likely to damage the debtor class in whose interest the limiting law is professedly passed. No legislation that is not confiscatory or "force bill" in its character can compel a capitalist to lend his money if the inducement offered is unsatisfactory. Legal limitations of interest when carried below the market rate for money are apt to be evaded by a fictitious increase of the principal, while the man who owns only property which he is forbidden to pledge must disobey the law or go without the money.

Some of these same protesting farmers in Arkansas are understood to ask for the passage of a law forbidding merchants and dealers from buying or selling produce ahead unless such buying be done from the farmers. This is not only inconsistent but self-stultifying. How can they expect a man to buy their crops in advance of maturity if he be absolutely debarred from protecting himself in the speculative markets by purchasing or selling there according to the varying prospects for a crop? The farmer would find precious few willing to buy from him under such conditions, and if he did stumble on a purchaser the price offered would be reduced enough to cover the increased risk incurred in carrying the contract for weeks or months without being able to dispose of his responsibility or even to hedge against it. To reduce everything to a strictly cash basis, as is demanded by those who want to abolish what they call "option trading," except with the farmer, would render the latter impossible, and depress far more than is usual under present arrangements the prices paid the grower for the bulk of his crop. Even if it did not thus work to his disadvantage it would still be an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the citizen to debar him from agreeing to do at some time in the future that which it is perfectly right and proper to do today. It would be a despotism as great as any that exists in Europe or the Orient. It would be a restriction utterly unworthy of a free people.

ENGLISH BANK RESERVES.

Mr. Goschen, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has committed himself to the theory that the existing gold reserves are insufficient to support the immense banking commitments of the United Kingdom, especially in times of crisis; that the arrangement which virtually makes the Bank of England the sole custodian of those reserves is both one-sided and dangerous; and that the responsibility ought to be shared by other banks, perhaps most conveniently by the great joint stock associations of the metropolis.

These conclusions seem to have been arrived at from a consideration of the Barings' failure, and possibly without a due appreciation of the way in which calamitous results from that affair were averted. It is true the Bank of England arranged with the Bank of France for a three months' loan of a large amount of gold, but that was simply done for the purpose of compliance with the terms of the law, without calling on the Cabinet to suspend the Peel act. But the money was practically unused, and what really averted the threatened disaster was the fact that the great banks of London combined together for mutual protection, finding it to be to their common interest to do so. Their action was similar in its effects, if not in theory, to that of the New York banks when the latter agreed to issue clearing-house certificates. In both cases the action was a guarantee of credit which was of far more importance than any immediate addition to cash holdings that could possibly have been made. If the specie reserve of a bank be sufficient to form good security in ordinary times it deserves and generally gets support on occasions of extraordinary pressure, and what is true of the unit is true of the system to which it belongs. Besides, a stringency which does not occur because of radical weakness of the institution belongs to a phase of inflation, generally supervening soon after that has passed its maximum, and then the pouring in of specie is apt to act very much like the heaping of fuel on a flame in the hope of quenching it. At such times a scarcity of money is felt simply because as much money cannot be raised on the sale or mortgage of a given amount of property as before. This makes the holder of the property feel poor. But the artificial remedy afforded by rushing in specie in the expectation of putting prices up again, or preventing them from returning to normal figures after an unhealthy inflation, only prolongs that unhealthy condition and tends to lengthen the path to convalescence. It was far from desirable that the collapsed Argentine securities should have been boosted by the English banks last November into selling for more than they were worth, and the nearly simultaneous trouble in this country was not a lack of cash but a want of that confidence which means credit. The fault was that too many holders of property on margins could not sell for enough to let them come out even.

In regard to the English banks it may be said that "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is the only one which is subject to legal restriction in regard to ratio of its reserve to liabilities. All the others are left to their own discretion in the matter. As a rule they keep on hand little more than "till money," the rest being deposited with the Bank of England, where it draws interest. Their coin holdings are estimated to range all the way from 6 to not more than 16 per cent of their deposits and acceptances. They are thus able to do business on a much smaller in-hand reserve than is required of our National banks, but it is well known that the greater number of our State banks are practically unrestricted in this respect, and at least some financiers are of the opinion that they are none the less safe on this account. Probably the English banks get along with a smaller aggregate cash reserve than do those of the United States, and the full significance of this fact cannot be understood without a recognition of the difference in method. A vast proportion of the exchanges which are made here with paper are there effected only by the use of specie, the lowest value of a note issued by the Bank of England being about $35. Remembering this it becomes almost wonderful that the folks there have reduced things to such a system as to be able to get along with only about 10 per cent of a cash reserve in the banks. But it does not follow that the security of the system would be materially increased by such an augmentation of the gold reserve as seems to be suggested by Mr. Goschen.

THE "DEAD DUCKS" AND THE "STUFFED EAGLES."

Since the late Thomas Hoyne suggested the name "Iroquois" for the silk stocking Democratic club the Democrats who wear rough hose or go "sockless" have been forming organizations and calling them various Indian names, such as the Arapahoes, the Winnewhaskies, the Wahnatons, the Cheyennes, etc. But these names no longer suit. The Winnewhaskies have become the Wine-and-Whiskies and the Wahnatons the "Wanting Ones." The rank and file of the Democrats could neither pronounce nor understand these jaw-breaking titles. They have insisted all along on simpler and more expressive ones, and have hit upon some that are suitable at last. The Chicago Democracy is now split into two large sized factions. Each faction has given the other a title which is likely to stick. Carter Harrison's crowd calls the supporters of Cregier the "dead ducks." The Cregierites retort by referring to the followers of Harrison as the "stuffed eagles."

The names may be applied more appropriately, however, to the leaders of either faction than to the followers. Cregier is referred to as a duck on account of his ungraceful methods of speech and administration. He wabbles. So does a duck. He takes now one side and now the other. He manages also to keep his ducklings in the municipal pool. He and they have craving and not fastidious appetites for everything like spoils. Hence "Duck." The Harrison people have prefixed the word "dead" because to all appearances Cregier is really a "dead duck." He is limp and spiritless and hangs his head in a lifeless manner because of his disgraceful Administration.

On the other hand, the Stuffed Eagle is an appropriate name for Carter. He seems to be bold and defiant like his favorite bird. He gives one the idea that he is going to soar, but when the moment for action comes there is no movement. There is too much sham and pretense about him. He is not like the kingly bird in action. Two or three weeks ago he said he was in the political field to stay. He has been hedging ever since. He will stay if the Democratic convention tells him to stay, or if there are not fair primaries. There are too many "ifs" in his present attitude. The name will stick to Carter. The "dead duck" Cregier will be carted off in one of his own political scavenger wagons the 7th of April, and his faction will disappear with him.

BRITISH "INDUSTRIALS."

The far-famed Allsopp's Brewing company is in trouble. It is openly admitted that the popular capitalization was for a sum about $5,000,000 larger than the business was worth in its palmiest days. The sales of beer have fallen off terribly since the company sold out to a multitude of shareholders, and it is now asked in the English financial journals if the shares are worth anything at all, and one of them says "there is little prospect that the company will ever be able to set aside out of its profits any considerable reserve to extinguish even in part the enormous sum of $8,480,000 paid for the good will, as it is called, of the Allsopp's business."

This matter is not in itself of great interest to American readers, but it is important as being a prominent item in a long list of disagreeable revelations during the last few months in regard to the outcome of the English craze for investment in what they call the "Industrials." Within the last five years or so the whole world has been ransacked by the British promoter for opportunities to buy out manufacturing and other plants, capitalize them at a large advance on the original price, and then sell out the shares to a confiding public. The bait took to such an extent as to seriously reduce the volume of savings bank deposits in the old country and markedly lessen the operations of the building associations, thus proving that the "industrial shares" were peddled out to the working classes, who invested on the promise of much larger returns for the use of their little capital than they could obtain in the usual way. These poor people have labored under the double disadvantage of paying far more for their share of the property than it was worth and of seeing the profits reduced by inefficient management, the parties in control not having the same incentive to exertion as before. The investments made in the United States compare very favorably in this respect with those made in England and other countries, but in not a few instances here the history of the Allsopp's concern is repeated in perhaps slightly milder terms. More was paid for the properties than they were worth, and they are not managed so well as previous to the sale.

For these reasons the industrial craze in England is dying out. Shares in the companies already in existence are slow of sale, and the promoters of new enterprises are unable to find fresh victims. Those and the Argentine bubbles have absorbed a great deal of the spare British capital, and for that reason it may be some time before a surge occurs in some other direction, and this fact renders it more difficult to guess what that direction will be. But there is room to infer that the outcome will be a revival of interest in American stocks and railroad bonds, which have for some time past been comparatively neglected by English speculators.

MORTGAGES have always been taxed in Michigan like other evidences of money at interest; only it has been exceedingly difficult to get at them, owing to the modesty of the holders and their shrinking unwillingness to be known as mortgagees. What the Legislature did four years ago was to pass a law to aid Assessors in overcoming the modest scruples of the mortgage holders. Owing to the facilities which exist for holding mortgages in the name of non-residents the Legislature did not succeed very well; but its intentions were good.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Whenever men or Legislatures commit some grand piece of folly they or their defenders always put in the plea in mitigation, "their intentions were good." But what the authors of the foolishness should do, if it is not too late, is to undo their wrongful or silly act. That is the best atonement they can make. The Michigan Legislature thought it could make mortgagees pay taxes. It has found out it cannot. How much more sensible, then, to give up the attempt than to keep on trying. It has found out, if it can see what is going on in the State, that the rate of interest has been raised on mortgageors and that they are paying all the taxes, and more. What can be better than to repeal the wicked law which works thus? "Good intentions" are well enough in their way, but "good performances" are a great deal better. The *Free Press*, instead of pleading the baby act for its Legislature, should tell it to repeal its double-taxation law and free borrowers from an unnecessary load.

How 'Arry 'Arrison Caught the Danes.

Mr. C. H. Harrison told a crowd of Danes and Norwegians at Scandia Hall one night last week, whom he was electioneering for their votes to help him knock out the "Cregier family," that by blood he was a Danish-Norwegian; that his forefather—away back about the time of Christ—was a Dane, who, skipping over Sweden, went to Norway, and there took a Norwegian woman to wife. The old fellow's name, he said, was Harry's son, or Harrison for short. Then he invaded England, helped to give the Britishers fits, and they in their anger called him 'Arrison, which is his English name. The fighting Dane settled in England and founded a large family of 'Arrisons, from whom Carter is a lineal descendant. The candidate's middle name is Henry in America, but in England it is 'Enery. His full name, therefore, is Carter 'Enery 'Arrison. The familiar alias of Henry is Hank, and 'Ank is the English pronunciation of it, so that his British supporters call him either Mr. 'Enery 'Arrison or "Old 'Ank 'Arrison." The report of the Scandia-Hall meeting states that his Danish countrymen fairly 'owled their delight at finding this long-lost brother. Old 'Ank got 'em.

Peffer Talks to the Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—A reception was given Commander-in-Chief Veasey by the Grand Army posts of the National Capital tonight. Gen. Veasey made a speech, as did others. The chief incident was the introduction of Comrade Peffer, the successor of Senator Ingalls. He gave the veterans a little talk. There was a great deal of curiosity to see the Alliance Senator, and he was not averse to gratifying it.

We wonder whether the long-bearded crank with the hollow, cavernous voice explained his scheme of demonetizing gold and paying the pensions of the veterans in stumptail silver dollars with a purchasing power of 75 cents? That is what he advocates in Kansas. He wants to knock out gold and replace it with "cheap money." The bullion in a silver dollar is now worth but 75½ cents. Dollars of this value delight the soul of Peffer. Will it also please the pensioners to be paid in 75-cent dollars?

THE backbone of this winter seems to be strongest at the tail end.

IF ever the Russian influenza gets a good grip on George Kennan it will go hard with him.

THE first egg story of the balmy spring comes from Ashtabula, O., where a hen has just laid an egg shaped like a crook-necked gourd. We regard it as more than probable that this poor Buckeye fowl under a mistaken sentiment of loyalty to Senator-elect Brice, once an Ohio man, was trying to lay a rainbow.

THE Bushnell (Ill.) *Record* contains a pleasing little scrap of ancient history to the effect that the mother of the Gracchi, when asked "Where are your jewels?" produced from a massive burglar-proof safe two small but perfect potatoes. "The possession of two whole potatoes placed the Gracchus boys so prominently before the people that by joining the Farmers' Alliance they were both elected Roman tribunes. Tiberius introduced into the Senate an alien landlord law, which was vetoed, and Caius succeeded in having enacted a subtreasury law, but lost his prestige by advocating the Federal Election bill. Both the brothers finally became victims of the shotgun policy that prevailed in Roman politics." The moral drawn by the *Record* from all this is that "mighty small potatoes may sometimes become responsible for a great deal of alleged statesmanship." Tuber sure!

THE Anglomaniac fashion of writing "Town" instead of the name of the place on letters mailed for local delivery has reached New York and is understood to be traveling westward. "City" is bad enough, but "Town" is worse, because it is an affectation. If the Postmasters followed the regulations strictly no letter with either on it would be delivered, but would be returned to the writer or sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

IT has awakened much regret that the well-meaning person who sent the story North that a Georgia brakeman weighing only 135 pounds had whipped John L. Sullivan did not make the brakeman heavier. Had he put fifty pounds more muscle on that man one's credulity might have stood the strain.

THE fact is not disguised that ex-President Cleveland's law practice is neither large nor remunerative. He has done remarkably well, however, in real estate, and it seems highly probable his field of usefulness lies in that direction. The firm of "G. Cleveland & Co., Real-Estate Agents," we are persuaded would do a handsome business.

PERSONALS.

Joseph Cook has written a poem to ten mountains, but his Pegasus does not seem to have got above the foot-hills of either of them.

Miss Wilson, a cultivated young lady, daughter of the assistant rector of a prominent New York church, has joined the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Lease, in one of her recent addresses, said: "Of all times this is the time to live." Mrs. Lease is evidently glad that she is alive, even if Ingalls wishes it were otherwise.

Mr. Bellamy expresses the opinion that if Congressmen did not have telegraphic frank books the Postal Telegraph bill would not have been killed. This is frank all around.

Count Tolstoi says that "nearly all the world is drunk on tobacco and the remainder on brandy." Tolstoi must have been on a mixed drunk when he arrived at this conclusion.

Susan B. Anthony says: "With all Belva Lockwood's faults I stood by her until she began to bleach her hair and paint her face. I couldn't stand that." There is a big demand for tickets to the matinée.

Mrs. French Sheldon, the American woman who has started on a visit to the natives of Central Africa, carries two beautiful revolvers and a medicine belt. If the worst comes to the worst she will use the latter.

Senator Dave Hill feels mad clean through. New York has been so busy over the baby elephant, Fanchon, that he fears he will be overlooked in these few last days before he drops down into the little slot in the Senate machine.

Jason Brown, second son of the old Abolitionist whose "soul is marching on," recently came East from California, where he has lived for the last six years, and is visiting at York, Pa., not far from Harper's Ferry. He is now 66 years old, and lectures a good deal on temperance.

Sister Patrocinia, who exercised great influence during the reign of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, died recently in Madrid at the age of 84. After the revolution she was banished from Spain. She returned to her native country after the accession of Alfonso XII. to the throne. Since that time she has been abbess of a cloister.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton declares that women were supreme in the affairs of mankind from the beginning of the world's history until about the sixteenth century. The majority of men in the civilized world are married, and if they had a united voice would go Mrs. Stanton one better and declare that women are still supreme.

John McPherson's directory of Philadelphia, published in 1785, has been unearthed. Among the prominent names it contains are these: "Franklin Benjamin, his Excellency, 1 Franklin Court; Morris Robert, merchant, 101 Market street; Rittenhouse David, 109 Arch street; Hamilton Alexander, 355 Second street."

CURRENT NOTES.

Bunting—"Poor Jaysmith hasn't a friend in the world." Larkin—"How did he lose his money?"—*Judge.*

A clever Erie County girl has gone to painting her Plymouth Rock hens in artistic colors in order to make them lay decorated eggs for Easter. —*Buffalo Express.*

"You snored terribly in church last Sunday. You set everybody talking." "Yes; I resembled Byron." "I don't understand." "I woke and found myself famous."—*New York Sun.*

"By all means," said Biggins to his wife, who was of progressive ideas, "keep out of print." "I hope you will make that apply to the calico dresses I have been wearing," was all the reply she made.—*Washington Post.*

Rural Clergyman (sympathetically)—"Terrible accident, terrible, wasn't it? Six men blown to atoms with nitro-glycerine." Undertaker (tearfully)—"Heartrending! Not enough left of them for a funeral."—*Good News.*

Good Minister—"I am glad to find you bear up so well under affliction, Mrs. De Trade. I did not hope to find you so cheerful after your husband's failure." Mrs. De Trade—"All his property is in my name."—*New York Weekly.*

Watts—"It seems queer that a professional sprint-runner like Sharpley should let himself be caught by a policeman in a run of less than half a block." Potts—"It happened in this way: Some one yelled out, 'I'll bet $5 on Sharpley!' and Sharpley threw the race from force of habit."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mrs. Oldtymes—"These new notions about feeding babies nothing but sterilized milk and boiled water are all nonsense. They make a heap of work all for nothing. I had eleven babies, and I ought to know something about it. The old ways are good enough." Young Mother—"And did your children all grow up to maturity?" Mrs. Oldtymes—"Two of them did."—*Brooklyn Life.*

SHE IS COMING.

Omaha *Bee:* Some of the advocates of woman suffrage in the Legislature pay their wives the doubtful compliment of saying that they know more than they know themselves.

Philadelphia *Record:* The outlook for still further progress is certainly a cheering one, and the practical course which women themselves are taking promises to be one of the greatest aids toward a greater field for them in the world's activities.

Boston *Herald:* The women have their place in public as well as in private life, and, though some of them may put out more sail than they can carry, the better they are educated the surer they are to recognize their limitations and give their thoughts and strength to the work that lies directly before them.

Washington *Post:* Men may differ as to the expediency of according her a place in the Senate, at the bar, or in the pulpit; but they are of one mind as to her usefulness and the absolute need for her in the hospital, the school, the reformatory, the charitable organization, and the home for the aged, the indigent, or the orphan.

New York *Sun:* Women are smarter than men in one thing, at least. Watch them in the horse-cars and the trains. They never stir from their seats till the vehicles come to a stop. The men leap to their feet and stand hanging to straps and hustled about by one another, and then elbow each other in the doorway, while the women sit serenely, rise serenely, and just as serenely pass out unhindered to the street.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Is it not Mr. Ruskin who says that a girl's highest duty is to be charming? Have not women hitherto won their most signal successes by being charming and influencing for good the lives of individual men? To ask this is not to say that the voting and legislating woman will be any less charming than the woman who does neither, but only that she will do most good, not by voting and legislating, but by continuing to charm.

New York *Commercial-Advertiser:* Every day, in the differentiation of the forms of labor, new employments arise, and with each comes the question, Are women fitted for it? Fortunately, an emphatic answer in the affirmative is to be given in many instances. There is no doubt whatever that in telegraph and insurance offices, as shorthand reporters, proofreaders, and typewriters, woman's sphere of activity is rapidly extending, and in a thoroughly satisfactory direction.

Baltimore *American:* The silent women, the brave and patient toilers, have been the winners, rather than those who assemble in conventions to settle off-hand every imaginable grievance and every debatable question under the sun. The latter have done some good, but it is disputable whether they have not at times retarded the object they profess to have at heart. It is, however, no longer in the power of any one to retard the progress of the sex towards practical emancipation.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* Two hundred colleges have 4,000 women students, several of the higher universities have opened the doors more or less widely to women students, industrial schools for girls are being founded as companion institutions to the schools for boys, the prejudice against women in various professions is gradually giving way, and the prospects are brightening every day for a general recognition of equality between men and women. Whether woman suffrage shall follow is a matter of relatively small importance, as that is at best but one fruit of equality.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* Great progress has been made, especially within the last two or three decades, in the elevation of woman. There are objects much more desirable of attainment by the great mass of women than the right to vote or hold office on an equality with man. The advantages of the highest intellectual training, the right to pursue scientific studies, and to engage in professional work have been gained by women, and they have shown themselves eminently fitted for the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to the several callings which have been opened to them.

OUR DEADLOCK.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Republicans and F. M. B. A. men would be perfectly justifiable in refusing to take part in legislative proceedings until Speaker Crafts appoints his committees.

Illinois State Journal: If the Republicans succeed in forcing the Speaker to complete the organization of the House by announcing the committees something may yet be accomplished in the way of legislation, even though the House is a Democratic body.

Champaign *Gazette:* "Anything to beat Palmer" is well enough as a temporary slogan until something better can be done; but this voting for Streeter makes a radical Republican feel a little as if he had been caught setting fire to his barn to get the insurance.

Knoxville *Journal:* If such exhibitions of obstinacy as are exhibited by the Illinois Legislature become general it would not at all be a bad idea to elect our United States Senators by a direct vote. The people generally know what they want, and intrigue is something that cannot affect large masses.

Quincy *Whig:* Every day that Speaker Crafts delays the appointment of the House committees increases the size of the Republican majority which will be rolled up in this State next year. The people, irrespective of party, fail to appreciate the beauty of a Senatorial boom that costs $2,000 per day to keep inflated.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There is a fair probability that Judge Gresham could obtain every Republican and F. M. B. A. vote in the Illinois Legislature for the Senatorship if he would consent to be a candidate. Would he accept the office if chosen to it? This is a question which ought to have some interest for the Illinois Republican chiefs about this time.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* The Republicans of Illinois are pledged to the doctrine of fair elections and the protection of all classes at the ballot-box by appropriate legislation. If the members at Springfield become satisfied that the State will be represented either by a Democrat who will vote with the Solid South on that question, or by an independent who will vote with the Republicans, it is their duty to support the independent and elect him if possible. To do otherwise would be to ignobly surrender principle.

Peoria *Transcript:* There is a good deal of fol-de-rol about the advantage which the election of Streeter would give the Republican party of Illinois in 1892. Streeter belongs to the great army of cranks, and cranks of high and low degree are and always have been hostile to the Republicans. The Republican party has never in the past and will never in the future win battles by temporizing and compromising, far less by surrender. There was a terrible fall from a Logan to a Farwell, but the distance between a Logan and a Streeter is so great that the eye cannot measure—so deep that the human mind is incapable of fathoming it. If the party is to be hurt let the wounds be in the face.

Evansville *Standard:* We concede as fully as any one may claim that John M. Palmer should be kept out of the Senate, but to keep him out at the cost of sacrificing Republican principles and demoralizing the Republican party is paying too great a price for the goods. The issues at stake are not peculiar to Illinois. They reach far beyond the limits of that Commonwealth, and we say flatly that the party there has no right to sacrifice its brothers in Kansas, in the Dakotas, in Minnesota, Michigan, and Indiana that A. J. Streeter may be made a Senator of the United States.

ABOUT THE FAIR.

Lincoln *Call:* Chicago is moving ahead in World Fair matters with greater momentum than ever heretofore. In its earnestness and activity, now happily inaugurated, it will find a solid country behind it.

Denver *Republican:* A divided site was not looked upon with favor outside of Chicago, and the knowledge of the fact that the entire Exposition will be held at one place will encourage exhibitors to make greater preparations than they would make if a considerable part of the Exposition were to be held in Lake-Front Park.

San Francisco *Examiner:* The State may congratulate itself upon the passage of the World's Fair bill. The appropriation of $300,000 is sufficient, but it is none too much. Properly spent, and backed as it will be by county and private contributions, it will insure us one of the best displays in the Exhibition.

Cleveland *Leader:* Altogether the site question seems to be settled, and the latest news from Chicago is all hopeful and full of the spirit of harmony. In spite of long disputes, outside jealousies and opposition, and of manifold difficulties the future of Chicago's vast enterprise looks bright and cheering to all who desire the success of a noble National undertaking.

New York *Recorder:* New York owes a reparation to the promoters of the Fair. The carping criticisms of some journals over the difficulties inseparable from so immense an enterprise, the mean witticisms attempted at the expense of the great metropolis of the West, and the cold indifference of papers and public men who were apathetically critical or actively hostile have, beyond question, dampened the ardor of many who were at the outset earnest in their desire to cooperate with us. New York's atonement should be proportionate to the wrong that has been done by those who have compromised her reputation for disinterested patriotism and enterprise.

Rochelle *Herald:* Congress seems to be doing all it can to destroy the National character of the World's Fair. This to most people seems to be an unwise move to make, at the same time it will in nowise retard the work. Chicago is not put up of the same material as are those old f

MIGUEL THE COMING MAN.

LIKELY TO BE CHANCELLOR OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor William Is Displeased with the Course of Caprivi in Regard to Empress Frederick's Visit to Paris and May Relieve Him of His Place—Count von Waldersee Returning to Favor—Minister Porter Gives a Reception to the American Residents at Rome.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 1.—There is no need to expatiate on the excitement existing here in regard to the treatment of the Empress Frederick during her visit to Paris. The resentment of the German people is so great that the newspaper articles on the subject for once only too faithfully represent the inflammable condition of the public mind, but the universal sentiment is that whatever may have been felt it would have been wiser for the press not to have aggravated the situation by such outspoken recrimination. The Cologne *Gazette*, the chief offender of the leading newspapers, in its virulence seems to forget the position it once assumed toward the august lady whose cause it now espouses so indiscreetly, but whom it so mercilessly attacked when her husband was dying. In political circles the *Gazette's* attacks upon what it chooses to call the "so-called French Government" are entirely disapproved. In some quarters the Cologne *Gazette's* crusade against France is attributed to a desire to draw off public attention from home embarrassments, such as have been caused by the coal and iron scandals. Of course there is great soreness at court and there is some likelihood of the imperial wrath having to be appeased by the sacrifice of the Imperial Chancellor. The Emperor blames Gen. von Caprivi just as the French Government blames its Ambassador here, M. Herbette, for approving of the Empress' journey. If Caprivi's tenure of office is to be short-lived his successor may probably be found in Herr Miguel, who has of late obtained the Kaiser's entire confidence, and who is evidently marked out for some civil and political post of great importance. Another persona gratissima at the present moment, and he must be regarded as a restored favorite, is Count Waldersee, ex-Chief of the Staff. In response to a telegraphic invitation from the Emperor the Count arrived in Berlin last Thursday and spent the evening at the castle. It is stated that at the Emperor's instance a "Northern tourists'" club has been formed, consisting of those gentlemen only who have accompanied the Kaiser on his journeys to Norway. At the meeting of the club Thursday night the Count sat at the Emperor's side and everybody was in animated spirits, the Emperor especially so. The club is to meet at the castle at stated intervals.

Another American Singer.

Corrine Moore Lawson, another American singer, who hails from Cincinnati, made her first appearance at the Sing-Academie Wednesday last. She was well received by a crowd of American and English friends, but did not achieve the instantaneous success enjoyed by Mrs. Radcliffe and Lillian Sanderson on similar occasions. One of the principal reasons for her failure to please the critics must be put down to the répertoire selected, which comprised all sorts of composers from Mozart to Lyson Wolff. The song, "The Blue Eyes of Spring," seemed the best adapted to Corrine Lawson's voice and talents and evoked a storm of applause.

Felix Phillips, who has a brother in New York, has obtained the first dramatic success of the season by his new play called the "Old Story," which was performed for the first time at the Deutsche Theater Thursday night. It is a thoroughly modern play of the style formerly known as the French school, but successfully imitated by Sudermann and other German playrights. The title explains the nature of the plot, but the incidents do not lack originality.

New War Railroad Map.

A new European war railroad map has just been published by the German general staff for circulation among army officers of the highest rank only. There are sixteen different railroad lines running from east to west which will enable the Fatherland to dispatch the armies across the French frontier, and the Rhine is bridged over nineteen times to facilitate rapid crossing at all seasons of the year. There are already ten railroad lines forwarding troops against Russia and four more are being constructed with the same object. The Russian Kingdom of Poland and the Government of Wilna are already so encircled by the German network of railroads that the Kaiser's army can cross the frontier at thirteen different points, while Russia has only five lines of railroads converging upon the German frontier, and yet we are told that Russia is prepared to throttle Germany.

The Infant Pappenheim.

Count Pappenheim's little daughter, born a month ago, was christened Thursday at the Count's residence in the Kleistrasse. The mother was formerly Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, and Mr. Phelps were the godfathers, and the little Countess was named after them, Paulina Wilhelmina. There was a grand luncheon afterward at the Pappenheims.

Etching of Columbus.

Max Horn is giving the finishing strokes to an etching of Columbus before the Council of Salamanca, proofs of which are certain to be sought after by American virtuosos. A preliminary proof was submitted to a select gathering of connoisseurs at the Jacques Casparl art gallery on the Behrenstrasse. Columbus is represented seated in the richly-decorated Council Chamber. The Council has risen and the members are in the act of retiring, apparently for the purpose of considering their decision. A few are lagging behind to glance uneasily at the future discoverer of America, whom they rather suspect to be not altogether sane. Columbus sits on a carved bench, his square, muscular frame draped in a mantle, with velvet bell sleeves. It is the picture of a forlorn and disappointed man. His long hair hangs dishevled about his lofty brow, his clear gaze seems endeavoring to pierce futurity, and his arms are outstretched as if to seize some distant object which is eluding his grasp. There is a provoking smile on the features of the fat monk in front. Another, pressing a Bible to his breast, is in the act of passing out. A smile of contemptuous pity plays upon his pale, intellectual countenance. An elderly monk, with flowing beard, is touching his forehead with two fingers, as if to emphasize the general estimate of the visionary. The figures are intensely lifelike and the descriptive power of the artist is shown in a remarkable degree. One of the connoisseurs present at today's private view said that the etching impressed him even more than the original painting of Nicolo Barabino in Florence, and Mr. Phelps, who has seen it, declared it to be a triumph of art, appealing to every patriotic American.

Small Number of Recruits This Year.

Germany is curiously reminded of the fact that just twenty years have elapsed since the great war with France by the number of young men eligible for military service in the coming spring being exceedingly small, owing to the great diminuition in the number of births in 1871. Most of the mountain districts of Francionia will not contribute a single recruit in April. In the Hassberger the authorities report a deficiency of not less than 300 men, a fact which, if it speaks well for the good women of the province, is none the less annoying to the military authorities on that account.

Strange Cure by Suggestion.

For the following remarkable case of cure by suggestion I have the authority of a Berlin oculist: Some days ago a woman was brought before him who professed to be unable to open her eyes. She had suffered, it was stated, from this novel form of blindness for a fortnight. The doctor tried several simple and obvious methods of cure without success, and at last hit upon the following: He told the patient that he would cure her by magnetizing, or, as he explained his meaning to her, by holding a powerful magnet in front of the obstinate members for fifteen minutes. "If your eyelids can resist this," he said, "you are incurable and must remain blind for life." The oculist then directed an assistant to hold two keys in front of the woman's eyes for the prescribed time, and at the same time he told the patient that she must open her eyes after fifteen minutes had expired, which would be signaled by the striking of an alarm clock. When the alarm struck, which it did with the usual emphasis of such things, a curious sensation seemed to take possession of the woman from head to foot, for she shook as an aspen leaf and finally opened the left eye, crying as she did so, "O, the light, the light." The right eye opened and the woman seemed to be beside herself with joy.

Failure of the Kaiser's Dress Reform.

The Emperor's attempt to induce his faithful lieges to wear evening dress at the opera has failed. After hundreds of ladies and gentlemen had been turned back at the doors for failing to comply with the imperial edict the dress control was given up in despair, and these representative audiences of the principal art institution of the country are as uncouth as ever. For foreigners, however, the rule is strictly observed—at least in the case of those who patronize what are known as the foreigners' boxes, which is another name for the most expensive seats in the theater. An English lady says that her young son was refused admittance to that part of the house, although wearing a full-dress jacket after the manner of dudes all the world over instead of the regulation swallow-tail, which alone is recognized by the court officials as proper dress.

Uncle Sam's Munificence.

The German papers have at last found something good to say for America. They report with satisfaction that an invalid from the Union army, who left a leg at Bull Run and is now residing in the Village of Poesnech, near Jena, has received arrears of pension amounting to 24,300 marks. They grow eloquent over Uncle Sam's munificence, as they call what in most other countries would be looked upon as only common honesty.

Trying to Benefit the Cabmen.

There is quite a strong movement among the Berlin cabmen for an improvement of their position, and, as may be imagined, the agitation is the work of the Socialists. The jehus are signing petitions to be relieved of Sunday duty and demand the abolition of the system of fines. Although strongly supported by the Socialist party, the movement is scarcely likely to succeed, as the cabmen are under the strictest police control and liable to lose their licenses altogether if they become obstreperous.

Ruined by a Banker's Failure.

The banking house of Dominicus Noppel, carrying on business at Nabolfzell, in Baden, has failed, bringing ruin upon almost all the peasant farmers for ten miles around, who had been in the habit of depositing their savings in this establishment. The books have not been balanced for six years. The head of the firm, Burgomaster Constantin Noppel, was a member of the Reichstag and a deputy of the Baden Diet, and he has now resigned all his offices. One hundred and thirty farmers are on the verge of bankruptcy and 500,000 marks are missing from the bank.

Put a Stone in the Gun.

A scandalous outrage was perpetrated by a gunner named Stafil of the Fifth Field Artillery Regiment during the maneuvers last week at Sprottaw. He secretly placed a stone weighing five pounds with the blank cartridge in the gun he was to fire upon the opposing battery. The result was that three horses were killed and the bore of the gun was torn by the ragged stone and was rendered useless for further service. It was a miracle that several artillerymen were not killed. The author of the dastardly outrage will be court-martialed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Minister Porter Gives a Reception to the American Residents of Rome.

ROME, March 1.—The great event of the season here was the reception given to American residents of Rome last night by Mr. Porter, the United States Minister. Invitations had been sent to all the Americans in Rome, including those who have become allied to Italian families by marriage. The guests were received by the American Minister and Miss Porter. Seven hundred Americans were present at the reception.

All the American Consuls in Italy have joined in a report to the Government on the condition of trade between Italy and the United States, with the view of calling the attention of American merchants to the opening afforded here for an extension of their foreign commerce. The Consuls, both in the northern and southern portions of Italy, are confident that the subject has been presented in such a manner that it cannot fail to command public attention. The people of Italy, the report says, are favorably disposed toward American products.

Queen Margaret yesterday visited the foundry to see the statue of the American Republic and groups representing the army and navy, designed for a soldiers' and sailors' monument to be erected at Portland, Maine, which have just been completed by Mr. Simmons, the American sculptor. Her Majesty had a long conversation with Mr. Simmons, expressing herself as highly pleased with the sculptor's work and complimenting him upon his success. The naval group is a representation of Admiral Farragut, which was at once recognized by the Queen. King Humbert will also visit the foundry to view the work of the American sculptor.

Notable Picture Sales.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, March 1.—Two sales occurred during the week at the Hotel Drouot. The first was the Verard sale of engravings, drawings, and jewels, by Jamitzer. A box brought 7,550 francs, a drawing by Delaume 2,920 francs, and a decorative panel by Delafosse 1,250 francs. The Noel picture sale also proved sensational. Theodore Rousseau's "La Mare" brought the highest price of the day. The opening bid was 50,000 francs; it was knocked down at 82,000 francs. Corot's "L'Etang de Ville d'Ayray" brought 39,900 francs. If the French artist don't go to the Berlin International Art Exhibition there is every likelihood that their American confrères will be represented.

Trouble with the Workingmen.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 1.—At Merthyr Tydvil two coalpits will be idle Monday because no arrangement has yet been made between the employers and the enginemen. If the dispute develops about 2,000 colliery workmen will be affected.

A mass-meeting of labor unions vs. federation men held this afternoon at Southwark Park was attended by 5,000 men. General Secretary Wilson of the Seamen Firemen's Union moved a resolution condemning the Shipping Federation, and declaring that the union should not give way until victory had been obtained.

Shot by the Gamekeepers.

PARIS, March 1.—A most peculiar accidental shooting incident, resulting fatally, is reported from Troyes. The affair occurred near the city at night in some woods forming part of the domain of the Château Cordelière. The Vicomte Brisailles, armed with a gun, was walking though the woods when he was shot, it is feared fatally, by gamekeepers. The Vicomte returned the fire, killing one gamekeeper and wounding another. In the darkness the Vicomte supposed the gamekeepers to be poachers, while they in turn mistook him for a trespasser.

Effects of the McKinley Bill on Trade.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 1.—The McKinley bill has not had the effect on the export trade of Havre in 1890 that its framer evidently expected. Certain articles sent to the United States showed a slight decrease, it is true, but the same articles to other countries likewise decreased. During the first quarter of 1890 there were 475,967 kilos of silk sent from Havre to the United States, an increase of 226,339 kilos over the last quarter of 1889. During the whole year of 1890 the increase was about double that of 1889.

Assaulted a Priest.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 1.—Pastor Schach, a Catholic priest of this city, was garroted and nearly killed by a rich butcher named Lehrmann yesterday. The affair happened in the priest's parsonage, where Lehrmann had called to protest against the priest urging Lehrmann's wife, who is a Catholic, while he is a Protestant, to have her children baptized in the Catholic Church. The sexton was attracted by the cries and hastened to the priest's relief. It is said today that the priest is dying.

The Woman Who Tried to Kill Rossa.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Mrs. Dudley, who, it will be remembered, made a murderous attack on O'Donovan Rossa on Chambers street, New York, arrived here today on the Etruria en route for the Broadmoor Asylum. Mrs. Dudley is in charge of a female warder from the New York asylum and appeared perfectly sane.

Presentation of the Kreutzer Sonata.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 1.—The dramatization of Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata" was presented at the Residenz Theater again last night. Upon its first presentation some time ago it was prohibited by the police. Last night's performance was regarded as a failure and the play was criticised as extremely tiresome and undramatic.

Confiscated by Russian Officers.

BERLIN, March 1.—The Bremen, Hamburg, and Brasil emigration agents have lost 150,000 marks recently by the Russian officers discovering their secret office in the Village of Bajai near the Prussian frontier, where there were concealed 500 tickets and bogus passes, all of which, together with money and fixtures in the place, were promptly confiscated.

A Chicago Actor Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 1.—S. Miller Kent, a young Chicago actor, who is best known as the Albert of James O'Neill's version of "Monte Cristo," has just been engaged by Wilson Barrett to play the leading part in the new melodrama he is soon to produce.

AGAIN SHORT OF MONEY.

LONDON DISCOUNT HOUSES FORCED TO SEEK ASSISTANCE.

The Pressure Said to Be Only Temporary—Rumors of the Impending Collapse of Certain Financial Houses Take the Heart Out of Speculation—The Silver Market Settles Down Into Stagnation, Now That the Free Coinage Agitation Is Over—Fluctuation of Speculative Stocks.

LONDON, March 1.—There was an active demand for discount during the last week. Money was scarcer. Discount houses were obliged to seek assistance to the amount of over £1,000,000 from the Bank of England, and raised their rates to about the bank's minimum. The quotations were 3 for three months and 2⅝ for short. The tightness of money is not held to imply a rise in the Bank of England's rate. The pressure is temporary, arising partly from rapid revenue collections before the end of the financial year. Three-quarters of a million pounds in gold has gone to Russia during the week, which is about to be met by £1,000,000 coming from Brazil and Australia.

The silver market has settled down into stagnation since the subsidence of the free coinage agitation. Operations are now so contracted that the brokers have decided to fix the official price hereafter at 2 p. m. instead of at 4:30. With the collapse of American speculation New York no longer rules the market here. Silver securities are weak. Rupee paper has fallen ⅝.

On the Stock Exchange during the week business was generally dull. The unceasing rumors of the precarious position of several financial houses take the heart out of speculation, and until all doubts are cleared away there is small chance of a revival. Dealers do little except investment business. Prices move up and down, but really represent few genuine dealings. In foreign securities Argentines now promise better results. The Buenos Ayres Government has supplied the English committee with data enabling it to complete its reconstruction scheme. Argentine National loans have risen 1¼ and Brazilian loans 1¼, while Chilean loans have dropped 1¼, and Salvador bonds 5⅛. International stocks were depressed, owing to the Empress Frederick episode, and French rentes dropped ¼ and Hungarian and Italian bonds ⅝. British railway securities were heavy, especially those of Scotch lines, owing to gloomy dividend forecasts, and there was an average fall of ¾.

American railway securities exhibited a better tendency toward the end of the week, still, business was flabby and dealings were insignificant. Operators distrust bull cablegrams from New York and the general belief here is that a permanent rise is at present improbable. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, 1½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1; Union Pacific, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and New York, Ontario and Western, ½ each.

Decreases—Atchison income bonds, 1⅜; Mexican Central firsts, 1¼; and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage and Mexican Central new fours, ½ each.

Canadian railway stocks were quiet. Grand Trunk first and second preferences show a rise of ½ each for the week. Among the miscellaneous securities Alsopps have fallen 2¼, Guinness ¾, Eastmans ½, and Elmore Copper and Rio Tintos ¼ each. Bell's Asbestos has risen ½.

The lines of Irish railways attract attention, presenting a notable expansion of trade and prosperity throughout the country, with traffic everywhere increasing. The Belfast and Northern Counties and the Belfast and County Down railways each declare a dividend of 6 per cent; the Great Southern and Western declares a dividend of 5 per cent; the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast and the Midland Great Western each declare a dividend of 4½ per cent, and the Great Northern's dividend is 4 per cent. On the Stock Exchange dealings in Irish stocks are increasing. The security issues of the week include $5,000,000 of Louisville and Nashville gold bonds and £890,000 of Alberta Canada railway debenture 6s.

PARIS, March 1.—A period of depression prevailed on the Bourse during the last week. There was a general tendency yesterday to sell. Three per cent rentes dropped 55 centimes; Italian securities, 68 centimes; Crédit Foncier, 7½ francs; and Turkish, Russian, and Hungarian securities three-fourths of 1 per cent before the close. On the Petite Bourse prices were a fraction worse. There was a prevailing feeling of anxiety on reports that the German Government was making diplomatic communications regarding ex-Empress Frederick.

BERLIN, March 1.—In spite of the depression on foreign bourses international stocks here opened steady yesterday, though they weakened towards the close. There was an average decline of ⅛ per cent. The final quotations include the following: Prussian 4s, 105.80; Mexican 6s, 91.75; Deutsche Bank, 163; Rubles, 207.25; short exchange on London, 20.38; long do, 20.24; private discount, 2⅝.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—On the boerse during the week business was dull and prices were weak, especially in the case of international stocks. The final quotations include: Italian 5s, 94.30; Russian 4s, 99.40; Spanish 4s, 77.10; Austrian credit, 268; Austrian silver rente, 70.50; short exchange on London, 20.36; private discount, 3.

NO RECONCILIATION YET.

Germany and France Will Still Regard Each Other as Enemies.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, March 1.—The general situation in Europe when the Empress Frederick conceived the idea of visiting Paris looked peaceful. The Austrian Archduke, Franz Ferdinand, had just been received with great marks of sympathy at St. Petersburg. Crispi had just fallen, and the triple alliance had been secured but less firmly than before.

The thoughts of the German Kaiser are altogether towards peace, and he is given to the study of social questions. The Kaiser is fanciful, strong-minded, with a will that is terribly strong. His last fancy was for an art exhibition in Berlin, and he wanted it to be a triumph for the peaceful arts. Berlin should be the center for art as well as for science and military power. Berlin should have a painters' congress after a diplomats' or doctors' congress. All painters belonging to the triple alliance powers, Italians and Austrians, had received orders to exhibit in Berlin. The ensemble would be incomplete without France. But the projected triumph has exploded. The Kaiser strongly wished for the participation of French painters, as his attitude towards France has changed, and the official press has ceased its attacks against France. The French Ambassador in Berlin was made much of at court. Thereupon Meissonier's death happened, and the Kaiser writes, unexpectedly, a most sympathetic letter to the President of the French Academy of Fine Arts about the great loss sustained by his death.

The letter about Meissonier's death was read with sympathy, reserve, and surprise. People asked what new fancy it concealed, when suddenly arrived the news that the Empress Frederick was coming. The news was received with curiosity, but cordially. The Empress, it is said, goes simply through Paris to England. She is fond of art and literature and takes great interest in the Berlin Exhibition. This journey seems to have more than a special significance.

The Empress arrives and puts up at the German Embassy. All at once Parisians are reminded that if she is Queen Victoria's daughter she is the Kaiser's mother. She visits several studios; reporters set to work to interview painters about the Berlin Exhibition; the painters talk too much; Detaille, Bonnet, and Bouguereau give their opinions; they discuss patriotism in connection with paintings; the newspapers are full of details about the Empress' visit and the Berlin Exhibition. Both these are mixed in the public mind. The fact that French painters are to send pictures to Berlin is no longer considered so simple a matter, but as a public demonstration—nay, almost a manifestation—in favor of Franco-German conciliation. Paris is divided into two camps. Some are for going to Berlin, others for staying at home. Discussions become ardent, reporters misinterpret painters' sayings, and the question gets terribly obscure.

However, the Empress continues visiting studios, monuments, and friends, not heeding public sayings. She does not seem to notice that the thermometer of public feeling is rising quickly, that her visit has lost its incognito character, that thereon are built all kinds of political bubbles. Versailles was on her program. She goes thither; but for the Parisians, who are already becoming rather impatient, or at least puzzled, her visit to a palace reminding them of the terrible episodes of the last war and siege—a palace where the Germans proclaimed the German Empire at the time of the French reverses—seems to be wanting in tact. The German Embassy refuses to give details or explanations to the reporters, who thereupon invent stories and trouble the waters. The German press joins in with a lack of good faith and does irreparable harm. It exaggerates trifling incidents, hurts French feelings, and destroys the Empress' diplomatic work by saying that not attending the exhibition at Berlin amounts to insulting the Kaiser; that discussing the Empress' stay in Paris is insulting the Kaiser's mother. Instantly public feeling in Paris declares unmistakably against exhibiting in Berlin. One after another the painters withdraw their names from the list of exhibiters, in obedience to a unanimous public opinion. Why is feeling so easily excited in France? The English and Germans hardly understand it. France eagerly wishes to be at peace with the world, especially with Germany, but can't, and must always feel the unhealed wound on her eastern side. She can't forget that as long as Alsace-Lorraine remains in the hands of Germany, as long as her sons are taken violently from her, and remain separated from her, any reconciliation is impossible. That feeling is deeply rooted in French hearts. Neither Kaiser, nor Empress, nor her entourage has understood it.

Every year French painters exhibit in Germany, at Munich, and at Stuttgart, but without other significance than that of a participation in an artistic contest. Last year French doctors went to Berlin to an international congress, and came back delighted with the reception given them. It would have been the same this year with the painters had no high public personage interfered with the Berlin Exhibition and given to a participation therein a special character. Neither the Empress nor her friends understood French ways. The Empress staid too long. After four or five days her incognito was decidedly broken and polemics were commenced. It was then time for her to go.

A news agency cabled to New York that Lord Lytton wired to the Prince of Wales Thursday advising that the Empress should leave Paris. I am authorized to state from the best source that the news is without foundation, but I know that a prominent French writer, the Empress' personal friend, told the German Ambassador Wednesday that it was time for her to go. The Ambassador did not pay attention to this friendly advice.

The attitude of the people of Paris was admirable from beginning to end. They were quiet, reserved, and respectful; for instance, taking off their hats in the streets when the Empress was recognized in her landau. Nothing justifies the wild attacks of the German press.

One curious incident deserves a record. Gen. de Galliffet, one of the chief of the French army, called at the German Embassy to put down his name on the visitors' book. He met a friend who congratulated him on his courage. Said the General: "I put down my name because I once had the honor of knowing the Princess Victoria and because I am not one of those who make war in time of peace." Gen. de Galliffet is a personal friend of the Prince of Wales. Bismarck is one of those "making war," as De Galliffet says, "in time of peace." He instituted passports like unto a wall of China between France and Alsace-Lorraine. Bismarck once fallen, that measure was going to be repealed, but, after the recent incidents, that severe measure has been maintained in all its rigor. That is the Kaiser's answer to the French painters. As patriots remark here, with melancholy, Alsace-Lorraine will pay for the visit of the Empress.

People are asking what will happen next. The Kaiser is quick in his movements. He is in the habit of astonishing the world by his brusque fancies and his rash acts, and he is, therefore, to be feared. He has suddenly inclined toward France. He will now think himself insulted and will likely utter a violent speech to mark his reaction to the other side.

THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent saw a high foreign diplomatist today who told him that Russia was delighted with these incidents. It had been anxious and rather afraid of a Franco-German reconciliation. The moral of all this is that if those who were involved in these events had shown a little more of that highly French quality called tact all this imbroglio would not have happened. The affair will soon be forgotten in Paris, but not so quickly in Berlin. Germans are not likely to profit by the experience. The Empress left Paris without having understood the effervescence caused by her too long stay. Two things remain proved: First, that a reconciliation between France and Germany is impossible unless Alsace-Lorraine becomes French again, and, next, that the French Nation is sincere in its desire for peace and determined not to answer the provocations of the German press, while full of confidence for the future.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 1.—The Empress Frederick has written a letter to the Kaiser in which she states that she has nothing but praise to bestow upon the considerate and courteous treatment she experienced during the whole of her stay in Paris from the leading personages in the French Capital, and that she has no compiaints to make whatever. It is stated in well-informed circles that this letter has considerably mollified the Emperor's views with regard to the incidents connected with his mother's visit.

LOOKS FOR A REPUBLIC.

Parnell Intimates That Ireland Will Soon Be a Free Country.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, March 1.—Mr. Parnell went this morning by special train to Navan, County Meath, to attend a demonstration which was held there. On the way he replied to several addresses, all of which expressed absolute confidence in his leadership. At Drogheda he referred to the scenes of turbulence at Carrick, where Mr. Healy could not get a hearing, and said he wished a full hearing to be accorded everybody and that moderation should prevail. If, however, their opponents struck below the belt he should not hesitate to strike back.

Accompanying the party were Maj. Atkinson of Detroit, Mrs. Mahony, and others. Altogether fourteen addresses were presented by delegations, all of which expressed confidence in Mr. Parnell as the leader. A meeting was later on held in the town, when two addresses were presented, signed by the priests. Mr. Parnell called his auditors "the men of royal Meath," adding, "I dare say the time will come when some successor of mine will address you as men of republican Meath and will be received with enthusiasm."

There was not a discordant vote. Mr. O'Kelly said that it was with sincere regret he had been brought to the conclusion that the men who are opposed to Mr. Parnell will have to be swept out of politics.

Jack the Ripper in Germany.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 1.—The State-Attorney in Kustrine has offered a reward for the capture of the German Jack the Ripper, who since September last has made attempts to kill five different women after the manner of his London namesake. His last victim is Pauline Wilder, who received a wound twenty centimetres in length across her stomach, inflicted by the Ripper Feb. 21. She died yesterday. The man is described as about 30 years old, having a blonde mustache and wearing sailor's clothes.

Going to Take a Look at Joseph's Coat.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 1.—The Catholic authorities in Treves announce that the holy coat of Joseph, the husband of Mary, will be exhibited during the summer, when it is expected a pilgrimage from the entire Catholic population of Germany will be made to view it. The garment was recently inspected by learned clerical experts and by them has been pronounced genuine.

Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo.

LONDON, March 1.—There was great excitement at Monte Carlo Saturday caused by the wonderful luck of a London visitor, who, playing at trente et quarante, won the maximum stakes fourteen times in succession, the whole winnings amounting to £7,000. The Englishman's stroke of fortune temporarily broke the bank, and the croupiers, amid cheering, had to seek the cashier for a fresh supply of funds.

Disturbed About the Suppression of Betting.

LONDON, March 2.—The people of Paris are now intensely agitated over the suppression of betting. The French Government's action, it is declared, will eventuate in the death of racing in France and be one of the greatest detriments to horse-breeding, which will be severely felt by the cavalry, besides encouraging a worse evil—secret betting.

Killed a Non-Union Man.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMERICK, March 1.—Four dock laborers were committed last night for trial at the next assizes charged with the murder of Thomas Doyle, a non-union man. The police, on the evidence given by an informer, have arrested two brothers named Dennis and a man named Peter Partin for the murder of George Franklin in October, 1889.

RECALLS ONE JOHN LAW.

FREE COINAGE COMPARED TO THE "MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE."

M. L. Scudder's Address at the Economic Conference—He Says There May Be Worse Things than the Proposed Measure—A Great Pestilence, for Instance—He Calls It Dishonesty, Which Will Result in Gigantic Failures if Adopted.

M. S. Scudder spoke on the "Silver Question" at the fourth of the economic conferences at Recital Hall, Auditorium, last night. The hall was filled with business men and workingmen.

Mr. Scudder began by saying that there were many phases of the silver question to be considered before the one of free coinage that was now agitating the country could be taken up. He said laws that prescribe a course of conduct might be changed by the legislators, but that there were natural laws that were immutable, and that like these laws was that which Gresham of England enunciated 300 years ago.

"Gresham said," continued Mr. Scudder, "that where two kinds of money were made legal tender the stronger would drive out the weaker. This was said when political economy was in its infancy. History in all countries has shown this since. Under a free coinage of silver, as it is at present contemplated, silver will drive out of our country nearly all the gold that it now contains. When Henry the Eighth wanted to swindle the people he declared clipped coin on a par with whole coin. That declaration is on a par with free coinage of silver as proposed in the United States today. Henry had sense enough, however, when he wanted to deal with the Antwerp merchants, whom he knew he could not swindle, to send Gresham, the sound financier, to look after his interests in that city.

"When there is a chance for profit men will grasp at it, and when the profit of packing of gold to the foreign markets becomes patent, the gold will go."

Mr. Scudder then gave statistics showing the relative values of silver and gold during the different centuries and the different periods in each.

"Great Britain," he continued, "by maintaining the gold standard, has transacted its great business with a comparatively small amount of money, and has maintained the commercial supremacy of the world.

What Would Happen.

"Men by declaring for free coinage would say that an honest debt of $1 contracted before the passage of the act may be paid for 75 cents after the passage. Taking into consideration the vast business of the country, such dishonesty would bring about gigantic failures.

"In 1862 greenbacks drove out gold and many hardships resulted; not as many as would occur now because the war opened avenues of business and the hundreds of thousands of men in the field left employment behind them for others.

"With free coinage the man who wishes to purchase in England would be temporarily embarrassed, for he would be compelled to find out just how much silver was worth as bullion in the London market."

Mr. Scudder then attacked the silver compromise measure of last July and spoke of the steady decline in the value of silver since that time.

"What an atrocity it would be," the speaker continued, "for people who have put $100 in money in a savings bank to be compelled to accept $75 for it when they presented their books for settlement. It strikes me that it must be an extraordinary obtuseness on the people's part to make them look even for a moment at the Free-Coinage act as a thing that is to bring them prosperity. Let them read of John Law and the 'Mississippi Bubble' and learn a lesson of financial disaster before blowing a bubble for themselves.

"There might be worse things perhaps than free coinage—a pestilence, for instance, that swept the country and robbed it not of thousands in dollars but of thousands in lives.

"There is no excuse for us when trouble comes if we accept this evil of free coinage with eyes open. Let us, then, do what we can to avert the disaster that threatens us."

MR. LEMCKE'S VIEWS ON FINANCE.

He Is in Sympathy with the Attitude of the Administration.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—Mr. J. A. Lemcke of Indiana, who is to be the next Treasurer of the United States, according to the present program, spent today in New York. Politicians and other people from his State called upon him at the Gilsey House to congratulate him on his coming appointment.

"Nothing will be done in the matter until Mr. Huston's resignation is accepted," said Mr. Lemcke tonight. "That will not be until next week. After that my appointment will be made known. The views which I have always held as to the proper financial policy of the Government coincide exactly with those which President Harrison has expressed and his administration has followed. I am against free coinage."

Prince Napoleon Is Better.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, March 1.—Prince Napoleon, it is stated, is somewhat better today. Cardinal Mermillod visited him today, but no arrangements have been made for the coming of his wife, the Princess Clothilde, to whom he was married in January, 1859, but from whom he has been living apart for some years.

ROME, March 1.—It is stated that Prince Napoleon has made a will disinheriting his son, Prince Victor, and indicating Prince Louis as the next Emperor.

Will Never Dance with a German.

PARIS, March 1.—M. Deroulede presided at a meeting of his friends today to congratulate the people upon the outcome of the patriotic agitation and the French artists' decision not to send works to the Berlin Art Exhibition. It was resolved to present silver medals to Cassagnac, Rochefort, and others. A ball followed the meeting. The ladies present pledged themselves never to dance with a German.

Sadler Will Go Free.

LONDON, March 1.—The Treasury Department will drop the prosecution of Sadler, who was arrested on suspicion of being the man who murdered "Carroty Nell" in the Whitechapel district two weeks ago.

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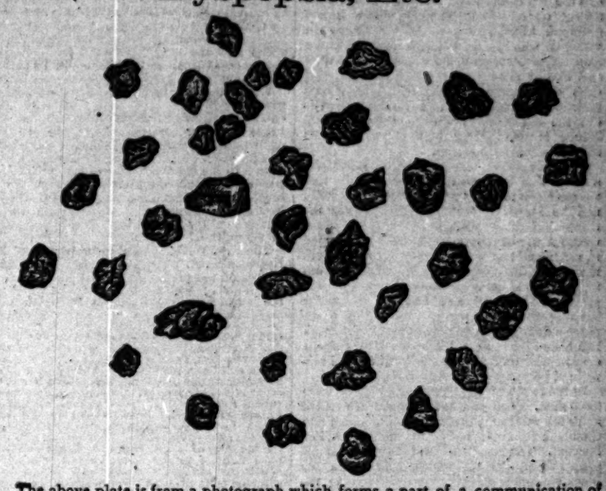

The above plate is from a photograph which forms a part of a communication of Dr. GEORGE H. PIERCE of DANBURY, CONN., to the NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL MONTHLY for November, 1890 (see page 76 of that Journal), and represents THE EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE of some of the largest specimens of TWO OUNCES AND TWENTY-SEVEN GRAINS OF DISSOLVED STONE discharged by a patient designated as "Mr. S.," under the action of

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"TAPS" AND "PIPES DOWN"

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR GEN. SHERMAN AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

Grand Army Posts of Chicago Pay Tribute to the Memories of the Dead Soldier and Sailor—An Audience of 8,000 People Gathers in the Auditorium—Addresses by Col. Sexton, Dr. Bolton, Gen. Stiles and the Rev. Mr. Burch.

A veteran sounded "taps" upon his bugle, a gray old boatswain blew "pipes down," and the great organ sounded Mendelssohn's "War March of Priests." Thus ended the memorial services in honor of two heroes who had fought that the Union might be preserved, and the great audience of 8,000 people passed slowly out of the Auditorium, where it had gathered to pay a tribute of respect to the General who marched to the sea and to the Admiral who stormed Fort Henry. Sherman and Porter passed away within a few days of each other. The veterans of the navy held their old commander in as great veneration as did the old soldiers their one time chief. Hence it was fitting that their memories should be jointly honored.

The hour set for the commencement of the services was 3 o'clock, but long before that the entrance to the Auditorium, the sidewalk, and the street in front were filled with the assembling thousands. When the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic had been formed in ranks and had marched to the Auditorium it was with difficulty that they could gain entrance. So large a crowd had not been expected and no provision had been made for keeping the passage-way clear. Inside the foyer a double column of Sons of Veterans had been drawn up to keep the crowd from encroaching on the seats reserved for the uniformed posts.

In the ranks of the Grand Army posts were 2,500 men. Each post had its standards folded and each veteran wore crêpe on his arm and the black memorial badge on the left lapel of his coat. The posts marched to the seats assigned them, and the folded colors with the black streamers and the banners bearing the post numbers were planted in the center.

Two Vacant Chairs.

The decorations were simple. On the right of the stage was an oil painting of Gen. Sherman and on the left one of Admiral Porter. Each was framed in black, with streamers of black bunting trailing down to the two folded flags beneath. The portraits attracted much attention. Two chairs had been placed upon the stage, covered with black palls and with bunches of lilies on each. Along the double tiers of boxes on either side were festoons of black bunting, and at either corner of the stage were placed the Stars and Stripes and the Admiral's ensign, which denotes the flagship of the fleet. A basket of flowers had been placed in front of the speaker's stand, completing the simple yet effective decorations.

The boxes and the greater portion of the parquet and dress-circle had been reserved. In the boxes were many prominent Grand Army men with their wives and daughters. There were a few seats vacant in the parquet, but the balcomes and even the gallery were packed, while hundreds were standing in the aisles and back of the rows of seats. Manager Adams ordered the doors closed while 2,000 persons were still outside vainly striving to get within even hearing distance of the stage. Two Grand Army poets were shut out, but were afterwards admitted. Fully 200 persons were on the stage.

It was a few minutes after 3 o'clock when Clarence Eddy touched the keys of the great organ with the first bars of Guilmat's Funeral March, and the great pæan of sorrow stilled in its waves of sound the hum and bustle of contending noise. Then the Rev. M. L. Williston advanced and made the invocation. Following the simple but touching prayer the song, "Flag of a Hundred Years," was rendered by the Imperial Quartet.

Col. Sexton's Address.

Col. James A. Sexton, who presided, spoke in substance as follows:

Again the shadow has fallen. Once more the flag of our country stands at half-mast. Our banners and our bugles are draped in mourning, and the hears of the Nation is melted to bitter tears. The lips of great commanders have been touched with eternal silence; the eyes of great Generals have been curtained in everlasting darkness. In their death we realize that the years are not remote when the last old soldier and sailor will be called home to the long roll-call, the last tatoo and taps sounded, and our youth will be deprived of the impressive object lessons which the lives of patriots and defenders of the right so abundantly furnish.

It is one of the great aims of the old soldier societies of the Republic and their cherished privilege so to instruct the rising generation in the patriotic lessons of the war that posterity may not forget what they owe to the deeds of valor and devotion that preserved the Union army from dismemberment and inevitable dissolution.

You are all familiar with the lives of Sherman and Porter; The best part of their lives, with their services and untiring energies, they gave to their country's cause. They are well known as having the deepest love for every old soldier and sailor of the war. They were patriots who knew the difference between loyalty and treason; between patriots and traitors.

Believing that treason was a crime and ought to be punished they had no patience with the sentimentalism that those who fought against the flag should be placed upon an equality with those who upheld the emblem of freedom. Their speeches and writings of the years since the war have been full of proper appreciation of the duties of a true patriot. Such lives are the only safeguards of a republic. We are here today in witness of our respect and love for them and to participate in these services to their memory.

Memorials were then read by Comrades C. E. Bliven and John C. Richberg. A resolution that the memorials be adopted as read received a loud assent, voiced by the entire audience.

Dr. Bolton's Tribute.

The Rev. H. W. Bolton, who made the next address, commented on Gen. Sherman as "a typical American, a good soldier, a born leader, an intelligent general, true friend, and loyal citizen." Said Dr. Bolton in conclusion:

There would be more Shermans if men were willing to prepare as carefully and work their plans as thoroughly as he did. Sherman was a man of positive convictions. In January previous to the attack on Sumter he sent in his letter of resignation as President of the Louisiana State Military Academy, which he held that time at a salary of $5,000. I quote from that letter: "Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. In that event I beg that you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war here belonging to the State, or direct me what disposition shall be made of them. I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as Superintendent the moment the State determines to secede, for on no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States."

This conviction made him naturally and instinctively a soldier. He believed the Rebellion to be treasonable, and treated it as such, and he never found forgiveness at the hands of the Southern people. His convictions saved him at all times. In '84, when they pressed him to become a candidate for the Presidency, he positively declined, saying:

"I know the experience of Jackson, Harrison, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield made them Presidents, but the civilians of the United States must take this thankless office and leave us old soldiers to take the peace we fought for and earned."

His loyalty of his superiors in office often restrained him from doing what he thought ought to be done. He was fully aware of the movements of Davis after the surrender of Lee, and might have captured him at any time after he left Richmond.

The death of such a man, identified with such interests, acting with Grant, Sheridan, McPherson, Rosecrans, Hooker, and Logan in the planning and execution of 2,000 battles, and then standing for thirty years without peers in the social world, stainless and above reproach, ought to call a halt and command silence in every home, church, and business mart from sea to sea, that the souls imbued with his spirit may not waste their time in sweeping the mountains for the form of their Elijah, but, smiting the Jordan with his mantle, go forth to settle the questions of the future with that conviction which makes men and saves nations. Then shall we be ready for the call when the angel summons us to the encampment on high.

At the conclusion of Dr. Bolton's address Miss Jamie De Beck sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Mr. Eddy rendering the organ accompaniment, and Comrade P. L. McKinnie read an original memorial poem, from which the follo wing verses are taken:

Float low the glorious banner and the Union Jack o'er waves
For them who sleep where Fame's vide ties keep vigil o'er their graves.
For Sherman brave on native land and Porter on the tide
In Peace and War, in life and death, twin patriots side by side.
The galaxy of stars they sealed for Union, Law, and Land,
In crimson of Fidelity and white of Virtue's band,
Shall never more be tarnished, but high o'er school and home
Shall ever float the signal flag on Freeman's sacred dome.
In presence of the immortals they are marching through the gate
Where Lincoln, Grant, and Farragut, and Logan legions wait;
With Heaven's sweet reveille their ranks are opening wide,
To welcome Sherman, Porter there, twin patriots side by side.

Gen. Stiles' Remarks.

Gen. L. N. Stiles, who had a command in Sherman's army during the march to the sea, advanced to the speakers' stand and was greeted with a storm of applause. Gen. Stiles paid an eloquent tribute to the dead. He said that it was a mournful pleasure to speak of the good deeds of the two great soldiers in whose memory the audience had assembled. Sherman had outlived the alotted age of three score and ten, and had died as full of honors as he was of years. He thought the General should not be spoken of in mournful terms, as he had left the trouble of this world for the eternal peace of another and brighter one. He bid godspeed to the time when the disputes of individuals, of States, and of nations should be settled by reason, when indeed the sword should be turned into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook. Sherman had been a great man and little could be said to add to his fame.

While the opportunities had not been so great on sea as on land, yet there had been enough to show the sterling qualities of that brave old man, Admiral Porter, whose memory was jointly bound with that of Sherman.

A number of interesting anecdotes of the march to the sea were related and some of the peculiarities of Sherman's character portrayed, and in conclusion Gen. Stiles spoke of the good sense of Gen. Sherman in refusing to allow his name to be dragged down in the political mire.

The Rev. William A. Burch, pastor of the Epworth M. E. Church at Argyle Park, next addressed the meeting. He said:

Citizens of the Republic; Defenders of the Flag: The most illustrious trios of maritime and martial heros the nations of the earth ever beheld are dead. Scarcely had the God of Battles called Porter to join Foote and Farragut "on the sea of eternity" when the heart of Sherman ceased to beat, and his spirit hurried to meet Grant and Sheridan in the land beyond the skies. The body of one rests by the inland river, the other rests near the sea. Our tears mingle today with the flow of the historic Potomac and the Father of Waters. Porter sailed in the navy which in a day sprung from insignificance to majesty; the navy which humbled in two wars the sea lions of Great Britain, and said to European nations in the civil conflict, "Beware." What our navy lacked in ships and armament it supplied in heroism—a heroism which the Norsemen of early ages and the tars of the Frobisher, Drake, and Nelson never excelled.

Sherman led the bravest troops that ever bore arms; men who went to war for liberty, not lucer; for home, not honor; men who fought, not to enthrall, as did Alexander's cohorts and Cesar's legions, but to liberate fellowmen, trodden by slavery's iron heel and bleeding under its lash; men who fought not for conquest, as did Napoleon's guards, but to preserve inviolate and to hand to their sons not the Disunited but the United States of America, which was flung like a beautiful mosaic from God's hand, the floor of Liberty's temple, in which men are free indeed, and the clank of the slaver's chain has ceased forever.

Story of the Centuries.

The forty centuries which looked from the pyramids of Egypt upon the victorious arms of France and the Corsican Lieutenant are insignificant in the world's progress when compared with the four centuries that looked from the discovery of America upon the armies of the Blue and Gray. Those forty centuries of clouds and darkness were dispelled in that awful night when Waterioo was lost and Napoleon left the field a fugitive and Europe saw for the last time that remnant of barbarism—a war of conquest. Our four centuries of light reached meridian splendor when the Monitor defeated the Merrimac and the war, not for conquest, but union, ended at Appomattox. Then the sea greeted the land and the land saluted the sea, and the welkin rang from the Alleghanies to the Rockies:

The Army and Navy forever,
Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue.

No wonder your tears, men of valor, are lit up with smiles when you remember those who led you to victory at Donelson and Shiloh, at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, at Atlanta and to the Sea, at Richmond and Appomattox. We of the rising generation greet you. The spirit of liberty is young within your hearts. Your voices tremble yet you about still "The Battle Cry of Freedom." Your limbs totter, yet at three score years you march for miles to martial music. Your locks are silvered, but they are a crown of glory. In '61 the cry of the chief, "To Arms!" swept the North. You loyal men sprang erect fullarmed, not the puppets of crowned heads and trembling thrones, but free men. Upon you burst the storm. The thunder of crashing arms and roaring artillery was heard. Livid lightnings destroyed your comrades and leaden showers beat them to the ground. Some of you returned. In war we trusted you, in peace we love you. You are our fathers. Take what you need from the public coffers. Your children may toil a few more hours at the forge, at the bench and with the trowel, in the mart and office and study, but you who went through the dark day of war—for you "at evening-time it shall be light."

At the tombs of Porter and Sherman you looked towards the west; we turned to the east. Soon the laurels of the blue and the willows of the gray will be transformed into the cypress. You who linked steps with the mighty Generals rejoice! for you mantle has fallen on sons worthy of their sires. Did you preserve the Union? It shall be undivided forever. Did you raise the negro from slavery to citizenship? He shall remain on that plain until the angel stands with one foot upon the sea where you conquered, and one upon the land where you won, and proclaims "Time shall be no more." Did you give us the flag unsullied? Not until the stars fall from yonder blue, and the worlds darken in their courses, shall one star pale in its blue expanse, or fade away. Over every schoolhouse and seat of learning it must float and no arm of individual or organization shall dare to lull its furid; every altar shall it enwrap. With the Bible, symbol of light, in one hand and the flag, symbol of liberty, in the other, far into the twentieth century shall we go bestowing on another generation the magnificent blessings we today receive from dead and living heroes.

After the singing by the Imperial Quartet was introduced an interesting feature of the ceremonies, "pipe down," a naval observance similar in meaning to the "taps" of the army. The flag of the Admiral, a blue field with four stars arranged in the shape of a diamond, was hoisted on the stage, and as it was slowly lowered Boatswain Leonard, who had seen service under Porter, blew the peculiar whistle used on naval vessels, shouting "All down."

None the less impressive was the sounding of "taps" by Comrade LeRoy Van Horn of U. S. Grant Post No. 28. He stepped to the front of the platform and blew the last call, that which sounded over Sherman's grave in Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis, where the old commander's dust was returned to Mother Earth: "Go to sleep, go to sleep, for morning comes too soon; go to sleep, go to sleep, for morning comes too soon."

Clarence Eddy played the "War March of Priests," by Mendelssohn, on the big organ, and the memorial services were concluded.

Those Who Were Present.

Among the Grand Army posts attending were: George H. Thomas, Chicago, Lyons, U. S. Grant, George A. Custer, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, Ambrose E. Burnside, Judson C. Kilpatrick, James A. Mulligan, Blenker, Godfrey Weitzel, George G. Meade, Winfield Scott, John A. Logan, Columbia, America, and Farragut.

On the stage were:

K. M. Eastman,	Col. M. B. M. Wallace,	John H. Kelly,
Col. H. C. Dietrich,		Gen. O. L. Mann,
Norman Hall,	W. J. Colson,	James O'Donnell,
H. H. Gage,	F. A. Bailey,	T. H. Brown,
C. E. Vaughn,	George Howison,	W. H. Rose,
J. S. McCauley,	J. H. McGill,	O. C. Towne,
Gen. J. H. Stibbs,	L. H. Whitney,	Gen. T. Stout,
F. H. Grant,	H. A. Parker,	G. E. Meade,
G. E. Twincoe,	J. G. King,	C. A. Dribble,
John F. Ryan,	J. S. Crane,	G. A. Busse,
A. Lammey,	J. R. Loring,	C. Chester,
Delos Hull,	H. Brauschde-noogel,	Gen. W. C. Newberry,
J. J. Sullivan,		
C. G. Marsh,		

SERVICES AT CENTENARY CHURCH.

Col. Sexton and E. W. Burke Address Another Sherman Memorial Meeting.

The Sherman memorial services at the Centenary Methodist Church last evening were largely attended. Col. James A. Sexton and E. W. Burke made the addresses of the evening.

The interior of the church was draped in mourning and hung with flags and bunting. Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Logan and Sherman were hung around the pulpit.

When the hymn, "Go Forward, Christian Soldier," had been sung Col. Sexton was introduced. He reviewed Gen. Sherman's career from the beginning to the close of the war and recounted the scenes of sadness the war caused in nearly every home in the North. Several times during his speech the congregation applauded vigorously.

E. W. Burke made an address on "Sherman in Peace." He said that if the country had such patriots as Sherman in Congress and fewer millionaires the country would be better off. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. W. Bolton.

Tried to Crucify Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—With marks of the cruel nails on both hands and feet James Quinn, an old man, lay on a cot in the Philadelphia Hospital today suffering from wounds self-inflicted while seeking to crucify himself. Quinn's attempt at self-crucifixion came as the culmination of long religious brooding and other trouble, which had unhinged his mind. Thursday night he marked out a cross on the floor of his room and then drove nails through his feet to the floor. It was necessary to break off one of the nails before he could be released. He may die of lockjaw.

IN AID OF RECIPROCITY.

HOW THE EFFECTS OF THE SHIPPING BILL WILL BE FELT.

Our Trade with South American Countries Likely to Be Largely Increased—"Personal Politics" at the National Capital—Cuba Longing to Enter Into Better Trade Relations with the United States—Gossip from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Every one is asking the exact effect of the House action upon the shipping measure and what will be the exact result of legislation upon the subject this session. The friends of the shipping interests have not carried all that they wish to carry. But, in point of fact, they have won a substantial victory, considering the tremendous opposition offered by the Democrats as a body to anything which would permit the carrying out of the reciprocity policy of the Administration. The most substantial victory lies in the fact that the policy of the Government has been changed from one of active hostility to the shipping interests to one of favor. The first step taken is an important one and will lead to others. It is also believed that the bill as amended in the House will be changed and modified in the conference committees so that the original Senate bill will be agreed to in the end. This bill provided for the payment of $6 a mile for American ships having a sailing capacity of twenty knots, $4 a mile for ships sailing sixteen knots, and $2 a mile for those of the third class below this. There are no American ships today that belong to the first class. The City of Paris, the City of New York, and the two last vessels of the White Star Line are the only ships in the passenger trade of the twenty-knot class. The subsidy proposed is a most valuable one, and is sufficient to lead to the building of many fast ships. For instance, the distance between New York and Brazil is in the neighborhood of 5,000 miles, so that vessels of the first class would receive $30,000 for the journey. This will be an incentive sufficient for the building of vessels of this class. The vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship company belong to the third class. They would receive compensation of $2 a mile under the original Senate bill.

The opposition to this measure has been of the most violent character. The Democrats appear to realize how much importance the Republicans would gain from such a policy, and they have used the usual bugaboo scares to stampede timid Republicans who are never so happy as when running away from Democratic jeering or when they are trying to please Democratic critics.

Nothing but Personal Politics.

Politics at Washington is very much as it is described by Mr. George C. Gorham, the former Clerk of the United States Senate. He said the other day that he took no interest in politics any more. He thought National politics was dying out at Washington. "Personal politics," said he, "has taken its place. It is very rare to find a man in either branch of Congress who engages in legislation with anything but a personal view. Where is the man today who has a great National measure in hand who is looking entirely to the interests of the country and not to his own?"

Mr. Gorham thinks that this political degeneracy is most clearly shown in the Senate. There personal likes and dislikes control everything, and personal jealousies are most keen and bitter. Mr. Gorham quotes Roscoe Conkling as saying the trouble with the United States Senate was that every individual man in it was a candidate for the Presidency, and regarded every person who succeeded in arriving at the success of obtaining that high office as a personal enemy.

Cuba in a Bad Way.

Ex-Minister Foster, who has just returned from Havana, says that city is packed with Americans. The heat there is already great and the town is anything but comfortable. He says Cuba is in a bad way. Its business interests are nearly paralyzed. The island represents a loss each year to the Spanish Government in the form of a deficiency. The taxes collected do not pay the expenses of the local government. The greatest falling off has been in the sugar industry. There are a number of reasons for this. The sugar planters of Cuba have adopted none of the modern appliances for economizing in the crushing of the cane and the manufacture of the sugar. The beet-root sugar industry has been the object of all the scientific study and skill of Europe. The result has been to produce sugar at a much cheaper rate than it is possible to be produced in Cuba with the present appliances there. Mr. Foster says that the people in Cuba are very anxious to be taken into the reciprocity policy under the McKinley bill, so that they can get their sugar into the United States. This would help them very much. In fact, Spain will proobly be obliged to come in to save the island from ruin. The increased tax on cigars and Cuban tobaccos has had a marked effect upon that industry. The result will be to keep out of our markets all of the cheaper grades of cigars.

The New Minister to China.

Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire, who has been appointed Minister to China, has been in public life since 1875. He served two terms in the House, and in 1879 was first appointed to the United States Senate and afterward elected to another term. He is a man about six feet in height. He is 66 years old. He is a man of large frame and quite stout. He was born and brought up in New Hampshire. His education was in the common schools. He is a man of the most austere habits. He never drinks nor smokes. He is a pronounced advocate of all classes of reform legislation. His educational bill, appropriating large sums of money for the encouragement of education, has been before Congress for many years. He has also conducted a labor investigation which took testimony all over the country concerning the character and condition of work, wages, and workmen in all the principal States. Mr. Blair is a pronounced Christian, and his lack of sympathy with the prevailing sentiment in politics has isolated him to a certain degree in Congress.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

"ARE YOU A NIHILIST?"

Consternation Caused by an American Girl's Curiosity in Russia.

New York *Herald:* A traveler describes an interesting experience in Russia of a young American girl who was anxious to learn all about the Nihilists.

The young lady was walking through the streets of St. Petersburg with her brother. They found much in the city to amuse and interest them. The subject of Nihilism was, however, uppermost in their minds, and whenever they passed a frowzy beggar or oddly dressed student they immediately in a joking way set him down for a Nihilist.

"Before I leave the city," said the young lady. "I intend to investigate the subject of Nihilism thoroughly. I don't believe there are many of them, anyhow, except in novels and on the stage."

As the two continued their walk they espied in a shop window the sign familar to old continental travelers—"English spoken."

They entered. The young lady inquired for the interpreter, and the proprietor himself stepped forward. He was a Russian, and in excellent English asked in what manner he might serve mademoiselle.

"I am from America," replied the young lady, "I want to learn all I possibly can about the Nihilists. Perhaps you are one? Won't you tell me all about them, please?"

At the word "Nihilist" consternation seized the Russian. The color left his face and he gasped: "You are ignorant. Don't speak, don't even think of that word while in Russia. You may be an American, you may be a spy, I don't know; but I must ask you to leave my shop."

The genuine fear of the man communicated itself to the young lady and her brother. They left the store hurriedly, nor did they prosecute their inquiry for knowledge of the Nihilists while they remained in St. Petersburg.

"To think," the girl said in narrating the experience to the ship's company of the Normandie, while returning home; "only to think of being taken for a spy! Wasn't it dramatic? So like Sardou."

"Yes, indeed," said one of her auditors, an Americ an resident of Paris, "it was dramatic, and but for the fact that the Russian evidently understood American customs it might have been tragic. He probably knew you were not a spy. He said that to frighten you. He asked you to leave his store for his own preservation. Had he acted differently you might have inquired further and the result might have been a long sojourn in Siberia."

A Negro's Novel.

A novel written by a Haytian negro has made its appearance in Paris, and is said to show considerable ability and great originality.

IN THE CUMBERLAND RANGE.

A Traveler Falls In with Moonshiners and Has to Prove Up.

Detroit *Free Press:* As I was to take a short cut over a spur of the Cumberland Mountains in Northern Tennessee, I hired a colored boy about 15 years of age to go part of the distance with me. He had a solemn, serious look, and I soon discovered that he was a philosopher. I had been told that there were moonshiners in the Cumberlands, and that the chances were I would be stopped and sharply investigated. When ready to part from the youth, I asked:

"Do you think I'll meet any moonshiners?"

"Dat depends, sah."

"On what?"

"On whedder somebody hidin' behind de bresh or rocks doan' pop you over befo' you kin meet. If he'un's gun hangs fish yo'un will probably meet."

It was a hot day in July, but I asked him if he thought the weather would hold, and he looked at the sky and replied:

"Doan' want to say, sah. If it should hold, yo'un wouldn't give me no credit; and if it should snow, yo'un would cuss me all day. Good day, sah. Keep to the right arter you cross de branch. If dat doan' bring you out, den cum back an' keep to de left."

I had gone about a mile when the trail branched, and, after debating the case, I took the right hand again and went forward, with the comfortable feeling that I had half of a big State at my personal disposal to get lost in. The path suddenly ended, and about that time a mountaineer stepped from a thicket on my left and confronted me, and inquired:

"Whar' from, stranger?"

I told him.

"What yo'un doin' hyar?"

"Traveling."

"Look hyar!" he said, as he came nearer. "You's kin either prove up or ye can't."

"That's so."

"You's either all right or you's come fussin'."

"Well?"

"Kin ye prove up?"

"I'll try."

"Then walk along."

He walked beside me, or behind me, through thickets and over rough ground to a shanty just at the mouth of a ravine. There was a man, a woman, and a boy of 12 there, and my nose detected the odor of a still. The three people mentioned stood at the door as we came up, and the man queried of my conductor:

"Who's he'un?"

"Gwine ter prove up."

I sat down on a rock, and, leaving the boy to watch me, the other three withdrew a few yards and held a consultation. This lasted about five minutes, and when they returned the man who had captured me said:

"We 'uns is agreed on it. You's either revenue or not. You's kin prove up or ye can't."

"Can any of you read?" I asked.

"We kin or we can't," replied the woman, who was smoking plug tobacco in a clay pipe.

"Well, perhaps you've heard of —— at Monroe?"

"We mought or we moughtn't," replied the husband of the woman.

"Well, here's a line from him. If you are moonshiners you have sold him whisky and know him to be all right. Here's my card; here are letters addressed to me at Monroe, and you can overhaul my knapsack."

They couldn't read a line of writing, and put up a job to catch me. After consulting together a bit the woman said:

"What did you say he'uns first name was—George or William?"

"Neither one; it's Henry."

"And does he'un live in a single or double log house?"

"In a frame house."

"Which eye is he'un blind in?"

"Neither one. Come now, he's a big, fleshy man, wears long whiskers, is bald on top the head, and has a front tooth out. His wife is a little cross-eyed woman, and has two children."

That settled it, and I was at once given a bite to eat and told to make myself at home. I had some tobacco for the man and pins and needles for the woman, and the present of a harmonica set the boy wild with delight.

"Sposin yo'un had shot he'un down thar!" suggested the woman to my captor.

"Then he'un would hev bin dead, of co'se," he calmly replied.

By and by the man went up to attend the still, and the woman unrolled the paper of pins to the last row, opened the paper of needles, and, placing the two spools of thread beside them, she called to the boy:

"Danny, come hyar."

"Yaas."

"Look in my eyes."

"Yaas."

"Is I flighty?"

"Skeercely, ma'am."

"Well, I'ze either flighty or the richest woman on these yere mountain', an' I wish pop would hurry back an' tell me which!"

ROW AMONG MICHIGAN FORESTERS.

The State Officers Are Expelled by the Head of the Order.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 1.—[Special.]—There are internal dissensions in the Order of Foresters in Michigan which threaten its peace and stability. The constitution of the Foresters provides that when any State has a membership of 2,000 it shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a separate jurisdiction. Mr. House, High Chief Ranger, not long ago called a meeting of representatives of the High Court of Michigan to discuss the question. Others high in the order were of the opinion that incorporation under the laws of Michigan would be preferable and safer to the large membership. Dr. Oronetekes of Toronto, who is at the head of the order, considered this action treasonable, so he court-martialed High Chief Ranger House, declared his office vacant, and expelled him from the order. The office of High Secretary was declared vacant at the same time. Yesterday men who had been appointed to fill the vacant offices arrived here and endeavored to obtain all the books and papers of the order, but House refused to give them up, whereupon the machinery of the law was set in motion and the Sheriff now has the documents in charge as the result of a replevin suit.

Red River Valley Settlers Scared.

ST PAUL, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—There is great excitement in the Red River Valley both in Minnesota and North Dakota over the announcement that the Great Northern railway company has made application to the general land office to have the grant along the St. Vincent extension of the road defined by plat and map as it has been done on the Breckenridge division in Dakota, according to the Ranson Phelps decision. That decision will prove more disastrous to the settlers on the St. Vincent extension than the other, or at least it will affect more valuable property. It will contain, according to the preliminary unofficial map just made, half of Fargo. Further down the river it will take in three-quarters of the City of Grand Forks. The largest lump of land will be taken opposite Pembina in Pembina County, near to the boundary line.

Commissioner Meriwether Ousted.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—[Special.]—State Labor Commissioner Lee Meriwether is out in a card refuting some scandalous stories told in connection with his separation from his wife. In his statement he declares that the separation was due to incompatibility of temperament and he hints at a mother-in-law in the background. Gov. Francis yesterday had a talk with Labor Commissioner Meriwether, as a result of which the Governor decided to send the name of Meriwether's successor to the Senate Monday. It will be W. C. Hall, brother of U. S. Hall, President of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri. By this stroke Gov. Francis strengthens himself immensely with the farming element of the State and gives his Senatorial boom additional weight.

Brutal Murder at Reed City, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—Sheriff Berry landed Sim Stevenson, a desperate murderer, in the jail here this afternoon. Both he and his victim were coal miners at Reed City in this county. Stevenson picked a quarrel with Simon Early, and ended by drawing a knife when Early attempted to escape, but was caught by Stevenson as he was climbing a fence. The desperado pulled him to the ground and there deliberately plunged his knife a half dozen times into the body of the prostrate man, killing him instantly. A Sheriff's posse captured him this afternoon, and finding arrangements had been made to lynch him at Reed City brought him to Peoria.

Abandoned by Ungrateful Children.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—William Fulton, once a wealthy farmer of this county, died yesterday in the poor-house. After his wife died, a few years ago, Fulton divided his property, about $40,000, between his two children, a son living at Koppa, Ill., and a married daughter in Kansas. His children grew tired of keeping him, and the old man was forced to seek a home in the poor-house. His funeral expenses were paid by the county.

Driven from Home by White Caps.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—There is a great deal of excitement in the Town of Gentryville over a visit of a band of "White Caps" to that place. Thursday night eighteen or twenty men on horseback rode into town about midnight and visited William Johnson's residence, tying a notice attached to a bundle of switches to the door, giving Johnson and his wife twenty-four hours to leave the community. Before leaving they stoned the house. So great was the terror of the Johnsons that early next morning they packed up such things as they could carry and walked out of town.

Preferred Death to Arrest.

THORPE, Wis., March 1.—[Special.]—Joseph Stangel made a desperate fight to prevent his arrest near here this morning. Wednesday he shot Miss Kate Fischer, his half-sister, and ran away. This morning Nelson Courter, an officer, caught sight of Stangel on his farm. Seeing the officer Stangel ran into his barn, where he defied Courter with a Winchester rifle, a revolver, and a knife, and finally set fire to the structure. When the blaze had advanced so near him he could remain in the barn no longer he ran out and cut his throat from ear to ear. Officer Courter obtained a conveyance and brought him to town. He is still alive and may recover.

A Condemned Murderer Escapes.

QUINCY, Ill., March 1.—Dan Porter, the murderer of Edwin D. Smith, broke jail tonight at 9 o'clock and made good his escape. When the Sheriff entered the jail at 9 o'clock he was confronted by Porter, who demanded his release. This request the Sheriff refused to comply with, when Porter knocked him down, relieved him of his arms, and gained his liberty.

Froze the Free-Love Lecturer Out.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—Prof. John Jameson, a free-thought and free-love lecturer, was forced to terminate his course suddenly at Cherokee after his first lecture. There was some talk of mobbing the lecturer, but the movement finally ended in refusing Jameson the use of the opera-house and public hall. He was forced to leave the city.

A Missing Man's Body Found.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—Charles Butcher, a prominent contractor and builder, disappeared from home a week ago last Tuesday. Today his body was found hanging in an isolated and unoccupied barn in the northern part of the city. The surroundings all indicated that he committed suicide.

Minnie Mabbitt Acquitted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—Minnie Mabbitt, aged 16, jointly indicted with her two brothers for the murder of her babe, was last night acquitted by the jury. Immense crowds have thronged the court-room during the five days' trial. The brothers are yet to be tried.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CHARLESTON, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—By the explosion of the boilers at James Fugate's mills, at Hainly's Switch, south of Charleston, Jeff Cobb, Charley Cobb, and a man named Dowdy, all mill hands, were killed.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Senator Hearst's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Hearst will be held Thursday morning. They will take place at his late residence and will be brief and simple. The day of the funeral is delayed until Thursday so as to enable the members of the Senate and House who desire to attend the funeral to do so without interfering with the pressing business that demands their attention during the few remaining days in which Congress will be in session. Thursday night or Friday morning, the exact time not being determined upon as yet, the remains will be taken to the railroad station, deposited in a private car attached to a regular train and started on their way to San Francisco, where the interment will take place.

Judge Thomas S. Casey.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—Judge Thomas S. Casey, a well-known attorney of this city, died suddenly today of pneumonia, after a brief illness. In 1862 he entered the army as Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteers. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature as a Representative and in 1872 as a Senator. In 1879 he was elected Circuit Judge, and served as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District until 1885.

Obituary Notes.

Judge Phelps of Burlington, Ia., died yesterday, aged 67.

Richard J. Dixon, a prominent Indiana journalist, died at his home in Evansville yesterday.

Col. W. W. Gates, the oldest journalist in Tennessee, died at Jackson yesterday, aged 76 years.

John W. Madden, a prominent Mason, was stricken with apoplexy at New Orleans yesterday and died in a few minutes.

John Alexander Sriver, President of the Ericsson line of steamers and the New York and Baltimore Transportation line, died at Baltimore yesterday, aged 70 years.

Anti-Pinkerton Bill Beaten.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—Among the bills which came up for final passage in the House yesterday was House File 14, known as Mr. Stockwell's anti-Pinkerton bill. When the roll was called on the final passage of the bill it was defeated by a vote of 39 to 30. Mr. Keyes saved the bill from utter annihilation by giving notice that he would move to reconsider.

College Education.

It is estimated that in England one man in 500 gets a college education, and in America one in every 200.

Proclaim the Victory

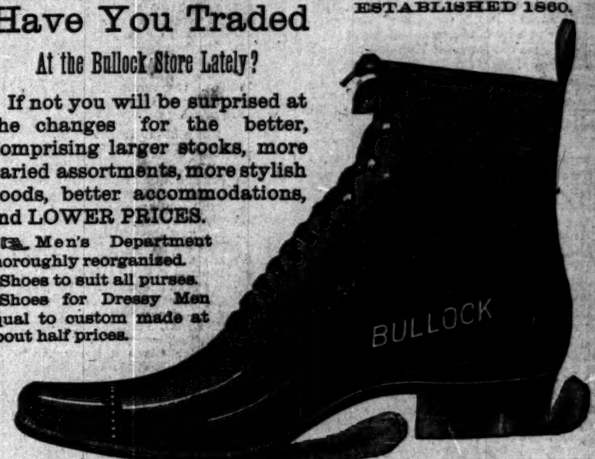
Remember last winter's siege. Recall how trying to health were the frequent changes of the weather. What was it that helped you win the fight with disease, warded off pneumonia and possibly consumption? Did you give due credit to SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? Did you proclaim the victory? Have you recommended this wonderful ally of health to your friends? And what will you do this winter? Use Scott's Emulsion as a preventive this time. It will fortify the system against *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is not secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. All Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Have You Traded At the Bullock Store Lately?



If not you will be surprised at the changes for the better, comprising larger stocks, more varied assortments, more stylish goods, better accommodations, and LOWER PRICES.

Men's Department thoroughly reorganized.

Shoes to suit all purses.

Shoes for Dressy Men equal to custom made at about half prices.

149, 151, and 153 STATE STREET.

AROUND THE WORLD FOR $600.00.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S Second and Third Globe Circling Excursions are still available. First steamship now on voyage; every berth taken. The second leaves Liverpool between April 1 and 15, the third leaves in May. Illustrated tour book and full information from J. FRANCIS LEE, 202 South Clark-st.

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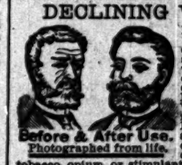

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Restored by the use of "ERNATTVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption, and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents, Madrid Chemical Co., 417 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY Buck & Rayner

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR FOUND—BROWN MARE AND END SPRING open buggy.

$50 REWARD—LOST SUNDAY MORNING from Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, 45 Dearborn-st., white fox terrier bitch, black ears and black spot on hip; answers to name of Fly. Return to 45 PINKERTON.

$5 REWARD—LOST ON DEARBORN, BETWEEN Madison and Adams: life insurance policy, J. C. Rogers; also small pocketbook with R. R. pass and other papers of no value except to owner. Deliver to Gerry's Hotel, Room 428, and get reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid and no questions asked for the return of the overcoat and contents taken from 45 Randolph-st., Saturday evening. If the thief is a decent fellow he will return the letters and papers anyway; they are of no possible value to him. 2 Franklin-st.

PERSONAL—IF THIS REACHES J. J. H., WHO left Chicago Feb 2, 1890, please come home or write; no hard feelings. F. H.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms.
Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographer; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier by gentleman having several years' experience; no objection to travel. Can furnish good references as to character, ability, etc. P 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAR ACCOUNTANT OF 10 years' experience. Address P 185, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED GENTLE-man would like position as bookkeeper or office work requiring care and accuracy; twenty years' experience and best city references. Address, stating time to call after 6 p. m., V 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG man with experience in office work and wholesale dry goods business; good references. E. W. SKENE, 280 Bowen-av.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN IN dry goods or gents' furnishing. Good references. Address 2214 Graves-place.

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Upholsterers who are posted in all the latest styles, especially on fine leather work; will take charge of shop if necessary. Address O 122, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER; REFerences; willing to go to country. V 81, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by two competent German girls. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper, where one servant is kept. Prefer country; accustomed to stock farm. Boston reference. Address P 161, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO lady going to travel; good needlewoman. Address S 33, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG WOMEN. One to do any kind of day work in lunch-room. 507 W. Van Buren-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—LUMBER SALESMAN FAMILIAR with city business on the North Branch and Lake View; must be thoroughly familiar and well posted in all its details. Address B C 24, Tribune office.

WANTED-SALESMAN TO SELL RAILS, CHAIRS, and other rail material; must be first-class and thoroughly posted; permanent and desirable position. Address, at interview, M 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESmen wanting a profitable side line, and merchandise brokers wanting a good line of goods should address GEO. A. BAYLE, 304 North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGer, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED PATTERNmakers. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THE F. B. Q. CLOTHING CO. OF New York wish to hear from a representative in the Western States, and are prepared to pay liberal salaries to men commanding large established trade. Address all communications to 8 West Third-st., New York City.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN OR lady with $200 capital to take general agency in Chicago for our Lunar 28. Also good reliable lady canvassers wanted in every town in the West to sell Lunar 28.
Address Lunar Medical Co.,
Springfield, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR SUPERINtendent of furniture factory in Rockford, Ill. A liberal salary will be paid the right man. Address B C 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—ARE YOU A HUSTLER?—IF YOU are we will pay you a liberal salary for business. Address with reference GERRISH & SIMMONS, Managers, Room 134 Adams Express Building.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO DO WRITING at home. Inclose 10c for 100-page book with particulars to J. H. WOODBURY, Station E. N. Y. City.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TWO LADY STENOGRAPHERS with experience to work in a country town; board can be had for $5.50 week; salary $8. Address R 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; must be rapid and correct. Address, stating salary and references, R 51, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of three; must be willing to go to country. Call Monday between 9 and 10, Room 2, 182 Monroe-st.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRLS to know when out of work they can find clean, cheap rooms at 2723 Calumet-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY to take charge of millinery department; Scandinavian preferred. 439 and 441 31st-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL — PLEASANT HOME; good wages. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State-st., Room-store.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

MRS. CLARA ADDISON'S PRIVATE FAMILY Employment Office, 342 West Madison-st. Girls wanted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE ONLY SELFlocking and reversible coin-controlled health-lifting and health lung-testing machines; every public place will buy them; great moneymakers; large and exclusive territory given to live agents; send for terms and cuts; parties wishing to buy machines where we have no local agency will please write us at once. Coin-Controlled Health Exercising Machinery Co., 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—NOW READY, NEW AND ENLARGED edition of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary, thoroughly revised to 1891 by the best scholars, Profs. A. M., D. D., containing fully 45,000 more words than the latest edition of the Unabridged Dictionary; 3,000 engravings; sold on instalments; reliable men can obtain good territory and liberal terms. H. DILKES, Room 22, Lakeside Bldg.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO SELL STAPLE goods to business men; good pay; permanent position; no books. Call or address MORTON, 210 Royal Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 231 W. Washington, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW CIGAR LIGHTER; every smoker buys; lights in wind or rain. Sample 25c.; two for $2c.; $1 a dozen, by mail; stamps taken. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A DOCTOR OWNING AN EXCLUSIVE and good medical specialty in Chicago wants as partner a Presbyterian druggist. Address P 188, Tribune office.

WEARING APPAREL.

GOOD ADVICE—
If you have had any of the following troubles with your tailor give us a trial, as we know how to avoid them:
Does your last coat cut and bind you under the arms?
Does your last coat work up over your neck?
Does your last coat really suit you?
We can please you—comfort and good style, ease and finish, good taste and finish. We have at the head of our Cutting Department a gentleman of long-tried skill and taste.
DAVIS BROS.
48 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

MACHINERY.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at works on north branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOF CO., 205 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS of every description. Country buyers, all kinds of books bought, sold, exchanged, appraised or rented. MYERS & CO., 265 State-st., Palmer House.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Fine income paying property on Cottage Grove-av., now paying from 8 to 10 per cent on investment and with sure advance in values.
3-story building, 1 store and two flats.....$14,000
3-story building, 2 stores and 10 flats.....17,000
4-story building, 2 stores and 12 flats.....20,000
3-story building, 2 stores and 11 flats.....21,000
3-story building, 3 stores and 6 flats.....21,000
4-story building, 2 stores and 24 flats.....30,000
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY,
Telephone 2435. 1326 Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Desirable residences on South Side.
Ellis-av., corner south of 43d, 12 rooms.....$13,000
Ellis-av., near 39th, 14 rooms.....16,000
Ellis-av., near 39th, 11 rooms.....14,000
Ellis-av., near 43d, 9 rooms.....9,000
New house near the Plaisance, Jackson Park and I. C. R. R., easy terms.....8,000
Rhodes-av., near 39th, 10 rooms.....7,500
Bryant-av., near Vincennes, 10 rooms.....7,000
Indiana-av., near 47th-st., ranging from $4,300 to 12,500
Bryant-av., near Stanton, 12 rooms.....6,000
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY,
Telephone 2435. 1326 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM house—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central trains, Board of Trade trains, free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE ON OGLESBY av., near 64th-st. and near Jackson Park; new; 8 rooms; furnace; lot 50x100. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK AND stone flat building on Oakwood boulevard; a very choice property. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE. LA GRANGE.
LA GRANGE.
31 minutes from Chicago,
ON C., B. & Q. R. R.
Triple track; 42 trains daily.

Choice residence lots in the Kensington Addition to La Grange. Every city improvement included in our price.

A bargain for the investor or home-seeker. Come and talk with us about it.
Do not fail to see La Grange.
PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Come out today and see the elegant modern houses I have at 1178 and 1180 Washington-blvd.; they have every modern convenience; parlors are all hand-painted, fresco work of the finest kind, halls and dining-room paneled in oak, large laundry and office in basement, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and reception hall on first floor, trimmed in oak throughout; all doors quarter sawed oak; furnace guaranteed to heat; elected to heat; lighting, etc.; it is 3-story and basement high; front is of Bedford stone; lot 22x118, with 11 ft. between the houses; if you want to look at or think of buying an elegant home come out and see these; open today and every week day.
J. N. CUNNING, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—MONT CLARE LOTS—
(Clear Mountain.)
We are the owners of the highest ground in Chicago. About two miles north of Oak Park. Beautifully situated, only one block from station, seventy-five feet above the lake. The water drains from the west portion into the Mississippi River and from the east portion into Lake Michigan; 884 miles from court-house; only twenty-seven minutes' ride; good suburban service; streets 80 feet wide; lots 66x210; more than three times the size of ordinary lots; excellent society; good schools, etc; all of the houses are first-class; come and learn of the advantages of our subdivision. Price of lots $250 and upwards. Easy terms. Money loaned to build. We will be glad to take you out any day to see this property free of cost.
CLARK & SEATON,
406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $3,800; very easy terms.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. join all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1001 Madison-st. Open Sundays. Also J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—12TH AND 47TH-ST. SUBDIVISION. Inside city limits, 4 miles from Court-House.
LOTS $40 UP.
Free excursion every Sunday, 1:30 p. m. train W. C. R. R.
Agents at all stations.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS—A very choice south front, 40x160 ft., offered exclusively by HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-BOULEVARD LAND ASsociation, 184 lots, of which 70 are corners or boulevard fronts.
AVERAGE PRICE $500.
Four miles from Court-House.
Three blocks from street-cars.
For plats and information apply to
JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs.; 87 feet frontage; sure to become very valuable. J. T. CLARKSON, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—100 BY 125 FEET, CHOICE NORTH Halsted-st. business property.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$8,500 ELEGANT HOME AND REVenue paper combined, 2-story and basement brick nearly new, well located, nr. Fullerton-av. and Burling-sts., modern improvements, hot water and heat, affords nice 10-room residence; 2d floor finished in flat, well rented; 31-foot lot; large rooms; bay windows, light on all sides; good barn, look it up.
H. O. STONE, 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME STONE-FRONT brick house on the North Side, east of North Clark-st., fronting south near Division-st., with all modern improvements; finished in hard wood throughout. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 15-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain, plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS CORNER ON NORTH Clark-st.; 100x200 feet.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM MODERN BRICK RESIdence, with 82 feet of ground, in good neighborhood on North Side. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM FRAME HOUSE ON FULlerton-av., near Lincoln Park; lot 25 by 175; cheap.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF DEMING-COURT AND Clark-st., 50, 100, or 200 feet at $125 per foot.
O. C. CARSON, Owner,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—IN CHOICE RESIDENCE PORTION of North Side, 50x125 feet at $75 a foot. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 AND 35 FEET FRONT by 150 feet deep, on Dearborn-av. to alley, east frontage, between Maple and Elm-sts.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 678 FULLERton-av.; choice neighborhood.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30 BY 131 FT. ON State-st., north of Division-st.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STONY ISLand-av., near 64th-st., 50 or 100x190 ft., $250.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—
48x111, west front, Stony Island-av., north of 72d-st.; property all around sells for $150; will take $65 if sold this week.
C. T. HASS & CO.,
Room 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
50x161, east front, Stony Island, between 70th and 71st, with new 2-story store building; price $12,000; store worth $6,000 and ground worth $12,000 now and $300 per foot in 30 days; you can't duplicate this.
C. T. HASS & CO.,
51, 88 Washington and 71st and Stony Island.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., an elegant 2-story and basement, brick, stone front, 8-room, all modern; price $8,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON PRAIRIEav., near 43d-st.; $7,000.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Residence, business, and investment lots on streets with all improvements in and paid for. We own and represent property, both east and west of the railroad, near the depot and lake. Lowest prices. Easy terms.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 32, 167 to 169 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER, 50 FEET ON Winthrop-av., all improvements; a great bargain.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS IN Buena Park at a bargain; can turn to advantage.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES from Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OAK PARK LOTS—
Streets graded, sidewalks laid; free excursion every Sunday, beginning March 8, 1:30 p. m. train, W. C. R. R. Agents at all stations.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, HOUSE AND LOT, No. 1036, on Maple-av., blocks from depot; price $7,000; easy terms; might exchange for good city property.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN SUBURB; BElow cost; sacrifice. Address B A 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY HOME IN Evanston, Illinois; one hour's ride from Chicago, C. and N. W. R. R.; choice house and large grounds. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH EVANSTON.
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 102x175 ft., price.....$5,300
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price.....6,000
HINMAN-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price.....6,000
MAPLE-AV., 8-room house, lot 50x150 ft., price.....5,000
JUDSON-AV., 12-room house, lot 50x150 ft., price.....8,000
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 50x150 ft., price.....7,500
LINCOLN-AV., 8-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft., price.....4,500
LINCOLN-AV., 7-room new house, lot 50x175 ft., price.....5,000
RIDGE-AV., 10-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price.....14,000
Also several new houses with all modern conveniences ranging from $6,000 to $7,500 on favorable terms and vacant lots in the most desirable portions of the village.
O. F. GIBBS, 518, 85 Dearborn-st., Branch Office, 620 Ducat Blk., S. Evanston.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $325; payable $1 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 220 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK Yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $60 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. ROGUE & CO., 117 La Salle, Room 4

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FREEwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
100 acres at the new station called "Sherman," formerly Alpine, on the Wabash R. R.
Depot and telegraph station on the ground; post-office and general country store.
Take map and observe, it is parallel with Harvey. This is the place for a great manufacturing town. The land is high and rolling; drainage perfect.
Not for sale at $1,000 or $2,000 per acre as in Harvey, but the modest sum of $150 per acre will take the whole business, including a number of houses and barns, etc.
Terms to suit. Address
JULIUS WAHL,
Exclusive Agent,
Telephone 1378. 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—38 ACRES EAST OF R. R., FOUR MINutes' walk from station in beautiful Lake Forest; price, $400 per acre; the greatest bargain on north shore, etc. Apply to WILLMARTH & MITCHELL, No. 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND S. Johnson-av., at $1,500.
5 acres, s. w. cor. 40th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES WITH 600 FT. SHORE frontage on Lake Michigan in the beautiful Town of Lake Forest; price, $6,000. Apply to WILLMARTH & MITCHELL, No. 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 8 MILES FROM the Court-House. Choice; inside the city; at $140,000; ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. If not sold in 5 days from Feb. 15 price will be $2,000 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A R 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot, and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements, at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Exclusive Agents. R. 32, 167 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$12.50 BUYS AN ACRE OF GROUND adjoining city limits; each acre will subdivide into ten 25-ft. lots, including one corner.
Only 27 minutes' ride from heart of city; above price includes abstract and good wide streets.
Just the thing for small syndicates. For plats and information apply to
SCHUMAKER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—47TH AND ARCHER-AV., 7½ ACRES, $2,500 per acre.
J. L. BENNETT & CO.,
87 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL FOR CASH, OR EXchange for stock of goods and shoes, 50-acre lovely improved fruit farm near this town; peaches, pears, apples, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and grapes; fine frame house, 9 rooms, stone foundation; good well, cistern, and cellar.
SCHULZ & PIXLEY, Agts.,
St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM—
96 acres excellent land, with good house, barns, and outbuildings, in nice order, in Lake County, near Lake Forest, at a bargain. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
80 acres in Valparaiso, Indiana, very near the town and close to the Fair Grounds. Can be bought low. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. JAMES F. WALLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE $150,000 FEE, CENTRALLY located; I mean business. Address V 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY ON the South Side, north of 22d-st. and east of the river, or on West Side, between Harrison and Lake-sts., Halsted-st. and the river.
From owners or exclusive agents only.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
99 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE CONtaining 12 or more rooms, 3 miles or more beyond the business center if in city, or if in suburbs within an hour's ride of city; prefer to deal with owner. Address T 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM 140 TO 200 FEET IN AUSTIN, between Lake and Chicago-avs.; must be a bargain. Address V 52, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
115 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LIBERAL LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE can be obtained by applying to E. RUSOVITS, Secretary of the Republic Loan and Building Association, 129 Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at
6 AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 207 and 208.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LaSalle and Washington-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, etc. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman's Collateral Loan Bank, 146 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE AT THE Lexington mansion, 2626 West Jackson-boulevard, this day (Monday), March 2, at 10:30 a. m. The above house was furnished a few months ago at a cost of several thousand dollars and comprises some of the choicest furniture money could procure—viz.: Handsome parlor suits covered in brocatelle and English Wilton rugs, massive bedroom suits in oak and cherry, a magnificent grand upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, carpets, dining-room furniture, extension tables, writing-desks, sideboard, and a grand collection of fine oil paintings by eminent masters, including a quantity of fine bric-a-brac, bronzes, cabinets, and other fine household goods too numerous to enumerate. All of the above goods will be sold positively, without limit or reserve, today, at 10:30 sharp, rain or shine. House open morning of sale at 9 o'clock; catalogues on hand.
PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
75 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE and household goods; houses and hotels a specialty. W. 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED five-room flat on Seminary-av.; light, airy rooms; good bath-room; rent only $20; will sell for $25 cash. Address O 129, Tribune office.

HANDSOME FURNITURE OF SOUTH SIDE 16-room house for sale; full of roomers. Address S 142, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, 30c; dictation, 10c. Writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM AND GYMNASIUM WILL occupy its own spacious new building, 18 to 26 Van Buren-st., on or before March 20.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium.
All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1020 CHIcago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Principal.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278 AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 324 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Private practice; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1408 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1230 SIXTH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av.; nice brick 6-room house, with all improvements; rent $20.
O. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 98, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME STONE FRONT pressed brick house on the North Side, 10 rooms, beautifully furnished, will be rented for six months from March 15, to strictly small private family; excellent location; rent $150 month. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence, delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, known as Evergreen Place; the house stands on lot 80x250 ft.; contains about 15 rooms; is surrounded by ornamental trees and has all modern improvements, and is in every way desirable. Apply to owner, WM. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, to man and wife. 282 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; with janitor service; also large store, story and basement brick, at 540. Apply to janitor at building or
JAMES F. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—559 TO 565 STATE-ST.—NICE LIGHT 4-room flats, with janitor service. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ERIE FLATS, 206 LAKE-AV. SECOND-floor flats, $31. Apply to "janitor at" building or of BARNEY & CO., 460 Tacoma Building; discount made for two months to May 1.

TO RENT—125 25TH-ST.—A VERY NICE FLAT OF 3 rooms, with improvements; rent $14.
129 35th-st., a flat of 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $15.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99, 101 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
6-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.....$14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.....10.00
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st.....17.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat 2, 274 Randolph-st., or
V. H. BURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 810.

TO RENT—
467 Western-av.—A choice flat of 6 rooms; all modern improvements; in nice order; rent low. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
A very desirable flat in "The Ottawa," n. w. corner Chicago-av. and North State-st., 5 rooms on second floor; all conveniences; rent reasonable; key with janitor.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 1-ROOM FIRST-FLOOR FLAT. 148 La Salle-av.; modern; $30.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2408 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, reasonable, all conveniences.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE, NICELY FURnished rooms at 127 La Salle-st., Room 13.

North Side.

TO RENT—FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, FAMILY private. 269 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT — CHICAGO-AV., NEAR DEARBORN; 3 nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; terms reasonable. Address O 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND RETail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, single or ensuite, in the "Fairbank Building," corner of Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; passenger and freight elevator service. R. A. WHEELER, No. 60 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—READY FOR MAY 1—McVICKER'S Theater Building—24 beautifully lighted, new offices, entirely fire-proof; double elevator service from main hallway, steam heat and water in each office. Inquire of L. L. SHARPE, Room 21, McVicker's Theater Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN 20 OFfice buildings. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ALL FURNISHED. 34, 151 Monroe.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large flat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$2,000 PER YEAR, 2OFT. 2D FLOOR, 50X 180, on Madison-st., near La Salle, suitable for any kind of manufacturing, merchandise, or wholesale. $5,000 per year, 2d floor, on Clark-st., near Monroe; will give 4 years' lease from May 1.
T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—IN HEART OF DOWN-TOWN DIStrict, barn 40x70, capacity 24horses, rear of 187 and 189 E. Washington-st. C. L. JENKS, 702 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x85; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 1 basement rooms, 45x85; 2 lofts; has passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance.
WARREN SPRINGER, 201 Canal-st. Phone 4198.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $25 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4198. WARREN SPRINGER, 201 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Austrian Linens." We have bought from an Austrian Manufacturer a large assortment of "Snow Flake" Linens with handsome hand-wrought drawn work—*at fully one-half less than regular importation values.* We place the entire purchase on sale *at prices corresponding in lowness with the cost.*

Included in the above are:

Sideboard Covers,
Dressing-Case Covers,
Stand Covers,
Table-Scarfs, Tidies, etc.

"Plain Hemstitched Linens." A large assortment of Plain Linen, Hemstitched Goods, *stamped* in the newest designs, are also offered, itemized as follows:

100 dozen Stamped Tray Cloths	at	50c each
50 dozen Dressing-Case Covers	at	50c each
15 dozen Dressing-Case Covers	at	90c each
15 dozen Sideboard Covers	at	$1.00 each
10 dozen Afternoon Tea Cloths	at	90c each
5 dozen Afternoon Tea Cloths	at	$1.40 each
25 dozen Lunch Doylies	at	35c each

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"White Goods."—We announce a sale of Novelties for Spring in the White Goods Department. Among the special items we note the following:

20 pcs. Lace Check Lawn (formerly 20c) at 12½c.
20 pcs. Lace Stripe Lawn (formerly 20c) at 12½c.
60 pcs. Lace Stripe Lawn (formerly 30c) at 18c.
50 pcs. Lace Stripe Lawn (formerly 35c) at 20c.
25 pcs. Lace Stripe Lawn (formerly 40c) at 25c.
25 pcs. Lace Stripe Lawn (formerly 40c) at 30c.

Novelties in French Printed Mulls (both Plain and with Lace Stripes), Printed Dimities, and Persian Lawns.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Embroideries"—About 10,000 yds. of Fine Nainsook Embroidery, remaining from last season's stock, slightly soiled, odd and broken sets, etc., including all desirable widths, and Ladies' and Children's Skirtings, are placed on sale at very low prices.

Fine, narrow, and medium widths at 10c, 12½c, and 50c a yard.
Scotch (or Blind) Work at 8c, 10c, 12½c, and upward.

We offer an extreme novelty in 45-inch Colored Zephyr Unmade Robes, of which we have the exclusive sale, at a very low price—namely, $6.75 each.

They are shown in seven combinations.

Sales for Week Ending March 7.

Tuesday—DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
Including large importations of EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, AND LACE CURTAINS.

Wednesday—BOOTS AND SHOES
Including a Splendid Line of SAMPLES OF FINE SHOES and AN ATTRACTIVE BANKRUPT STOCK.

Thursday—CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SPECIAL SALE FINE CLOTHING for N. Y. Manufacturer.

IN BASEMENT.
Crockery and Glassware,
And a Large Line TABLE CUTLERY.

Friday—Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots OF Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Tribune IS EVERY DAY SENDING OVER 25,000 COPIES DIRECT FROM ITS OWN OFFICE TO RETAILERS AT THE LOWEST TRADE PRICE. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

REMOVAL.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.

PIANOS

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW

KIMBALL BUILDING

243-253 WABASH AVE.

NEAR JACKSON ST.

The Chicago Tribune IS EVERY DAY SENDING OVER 25,000 COPIES DIRECT FROM ITS OWN OFFICE TO RETAILERS AT THE LOWEST TRADE PRICE. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

The best French Tonic
Vin de Bugeaud
(BUGEAUD'S WINE)
TONIC AND NUTRITIVE
Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.
Adopted by the physicians of the Paris hospitals and approved by the Academy of Medicine of New-York.
BUGEAUDS' WINE is recommended with confidence to all persons requiring a tonic treatment, whether to combat Anemia, Chlorosis, Fevers, Stomach Troubles and other debilitating affections, or to promote speedy convalescence.
It promptly and surely relieves and dispels weakness and general fatigue from whatever cause arising.
BUGEAUD'S WINE has a delicious taste, thus combining the useful and the agreeable.
Sold by all the principal chemists.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

March Sale —or— LACE CURTAINS.

We have purchased for Spot Cash from one of the largest Eastern Importers of Curtains (who is retiring from business) FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of Lace Curtains, and place the same on sale today at about HALF FORMER PRICES. Nearly one-fourth of our entire fourth floor will be devoted to this sale. Increased facilities enable us to insure promp and satisfactory transactions. We quote the following as Special Bargains:

Nottingham Curtains.

1,000 Pairs	(good quality)	49c Pair
1,500 "	Guipure effects	79c "
1,200 "	" "	$2.00 "
1,000 "	Brussels "	3.00 "

100 other patterns, ranging in price up to $10.00 a pair.

Muslin Curtains . . . .

500 Pairs Tambour Muslin Curtains	$2.00
700 " " " "	3.50

50 other styles, ranging in price up to $15.00.

Irish Point Curtains .

1,000 Pairs	Irish Point Curtains	$2.50 Pai
800 "	" " "	3.50 "
2,200 "	" " " in 14 different patterns	5.00 "

90 other patterns, ranging in price up to $27.50.

Brussels Curtains . . .

700 Pairs	Curtains $13.50
400 "	" 18.00
300 "	" 25.00

We show over 70 different patterns in Brussels Curtains, ranging in price from $10.00 to $85.00.

1,000 Curtain Sample Ends.

These Samples average about 1¼ yards long and represent—

Nottingham Curtains at $3.00	End Price 15c
Nottingham Curtains worth up to $8.00	End Price 22c
Muslin Curtains worth up to $10.00	End Price 39c
Irish Point Curtains worth up to $25.00	End Price 30c and 79c
Brussels Curtains worth up to $30.00	End Price 39c and 79c

NOTE—Our Washington-st. Windows will in a measure indicate the opportunity this sale presents.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

LACE CURTAIN DEPT.

We have opened for our March Sale $63,000.00 worth of Lace Curtains. Selections of the *best* Irish Point, Scotch Guipure, Brussel and Cluny effects, Nottingham, Swiss Tambour—to be sold as they were bought—*at a great sacrifice.*

Regular $3.00 Nottingham Curtains, 3½ yds. long, Irish Point effects, only	Regular $5.00 Scotch Guipure Lace Curtains, beautiful Brussels effects,	Regular $5.75 Scotch Lace Curtains, in exquisite Cluny effects,
$1.60 Pair.	$2.50 Pair.	$3.25.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS.

3½ yards long, worth $5.00 per pair, only	$3.25
3½ yards long, worth 6.50 per pair, only	$4.50
3½ yards long, worth 10.50 per pair, only	$6.50
Genuine Brussels Curtains	$8.75, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $20, up
Swiss Tambour Lace	$3.50, $4.50, $5.50, $7.50, $8.75, $10, up
Hemstitched Muslin	$3.75, $4.75, $5.50, $7.50, up
Plain Muslin	$2.50, $3.50, and $5.00
Cluny and Antique Lace	$3.00, $5.00, $7.50, $10, $13.50, and $20
300 pairs Chenille Curtains, with heavy Valance Fringe top and bottom	$4.75

These Curtains are all new, carefully selected Patterns—first quality.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed
30 MILLION Lbs.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., Hatters, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

NOT A CURE-ALL.

S. S. S. Is not a cure-all, nor is it so advertised, but in all diseases of the blood, and in all diseases that have their origin in an impure or poisoned condition of the blood,

It Stands Unrivaled.

The record of this wonderful medicine is unparalleled in the history of medical remedies, and it is a record made up of the grateful testimonials of those who have tested it. Physicians, preachers, and some of the best known people in the country gratefully testify to its virtues.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

The remarkable success of our last Great Spring Sale of Kid Gloves has induced us to make still greater preparations for this Spring's

GLOVE SALE.

—It Commences March 2d (Today)
—And Continues One Week.

Large shipments of *High Grade Gloves* have been secured *expressly* for this sale and will be offered at prices fully

20% TO 50%
BELOW ACTUAL VALUE.

Patrons will find this a rare opportunity to secure a liberal supply for all members of the family, as this sale will include

—LADIES'
—MISSES'
—MEN'S
—BOYS'
GLOVES.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.

75 STATE STREET.

A Great Opportunity for Manufacturers of Blouse Waists, Silk Shirts, Etc., Etc.

AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE OF

700 Pieces Fancy Wash Silks.

100 Pieces	21-inch	FINE WASH SILKS, worth 68c, only		50c
300 "	22 "	GENUINE KAIKAI, " 75c, "		60c
150 "	23 "	GENUINE HABUTI, " $1.00, "		75c
50 "	23 "	GENUINE AYA, " $1.25, "		75c
100 "	22 "	OUR FINEST $1.50 WASH SILKS, this week		$1.00

SEE THE ABOVE AND YOU WILL BUY.

We are selling more Fine Black Silks and Grenadines, Fine Colored Silks, Novelties, and Printed Goods than any house in the city. The REMOVAL PRICE on all these goods is having a very noticeable effect, and if this keeps up we can easily reduce our stock to the desired point by March 20, when we will move to our new store, now being prepared at 111 State-st.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

NEW SPRING COLORED
Dress Goods.

We exhibit today our latest importations of FOREIGN NOVELTIES, comprising our own exclusive designs from the leading Scotch, English, and German manufacturers.

Fancy Striped Cheviots,
Fancy Saxony Mixtures,
Fancy French Checks,
Fancy Homespun Plaids,
Fancy Homespun Stripes,

Also the Latest Elegancies in
Embroidered Robes.

We invite Special Attention to the Following:

Double Width Fancy Plaids,
In Fine Serge and Rough Effects,
At 50c Yd.

40-Inch All-Wool Serge, Cheviot and Homespun Plaids,
At 75c Yd.

50-INCH
All-Wool Scotch Homespun,
In Plaids and Fancy Mixtures,
Takes only from 5 to 6 yards for a Dress,
At $1.00 Yd.

The above lines are well worthy of attention, as they are all New and Fashionable goods and at prices much below market value.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

NEW SPRING BLACK
Dress Goods.

This Dept. is now replete with all the

New Weaves and Novelties

That will be worn this spring, the leading foreign markets having been laid under heavy contribution to supply our wants.

SILK WARP HENRIETTA, with Polka Dots and in Fancy Weaves.

SATIN RAYE and SILK CORD STRIPES.

DOUBLE WIDTH SILK GRENADINE in Stripes, Checks, and Floral Designs, Plain Silk and Iron Frame GRENADINES in great variety.

Our assortment of BLACK EMBROIDERED ROBES is unequaled for richness of effect and lowness of price.

We offer the following special inducements today:

FANCY SILK GRENADINES,
In Floral Stripes and Figured Designs, Honestly worth 85c yd.,
AT 50c YD.

46-in. All-Wool Silk Finish Henrietta
AT 68c YD.
Formerly $1.00.

46-In. All-Wool Satin Finish Henrietta
Extra Fine Quality that sold for $1.25 yd.,
AT 88c YD.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

NEW SPRING WASH
Dress Goods.

Today we have a Special Sale of
HEATHER GINGHAMS,
In Plaids and Stripes,
Beautiful Persian Challies and Best Quality Standard Prints,
In Stripes, Plaids, and Figures, Dark and Medium Colors,
All at 5c Per Yd.
Some of these are worth double.

LINEN DEPT.

We have just received another lot of HEAVY BLEACHED HEMSTITCHED

HUCK TOWELS
At 25c Each.

5-8 Cream Damask Napkins, Per doz	$1.00
5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, Per doz	$1.50
3-4 Heavy Bleached Irish Damask Napkins, per doz	$2.75
11-4 Honeycomb Quilts, Marseilles Patterns, each	$1.25

We have a Superb Assortment of HEMSTITCHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with NAPKINS to match, at from
$7.00 a Set.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
Catalogues in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian, and Treatise on Rupture cured by electric truss (sent).
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.,
Main Office: 191 and 193 State St., Chicago, Ill.
New York Office: 704 Broadway.
TRADE MARK.

FURS SEAL GARMENTS,
CAPES, MUFFS, ETC.
Prices greatly reduced.
JOHN T. STAYNER & CO.,
Reliable Manufacturers,
181 and 183 State-st.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.00 or $2.00 for a box of candy. FREE PAID by express from Denver and to Boston, west, of the best candy in America.
Chicago C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HEALTH FOOD CO.
WESTERN AGENCY.
GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1801-1803 WABASH-AV.
The object of eating is to take food and nothing else. Every household would be greatly benefited by the exclusive use of Health Foods, which are at once the richest, most economical, and most palatable.
Send for pamphlets, free.

Geneva Optical Co.,
33 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891—TEN PAGES.

THEY FAVOR GEN. PALMER

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ON THE CONTEST.

Most of Them Think Their Party Would Gain Nothing by a Change of Senatorial Candidates—Prospect That the Week Will Be a Lively One at Springfield — A Quorum Expected to Be on Hand Again Tuesday—Other Political News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—The coming week is expected to be a memorable one in the Senatorial contest. Congress will adjourn Wednesday, and immediately after that the whole Illinois Congressional delegation is expected in the city to participate in the Senatorial contest.

Of the Republican Congressmen three or four are expected to become possible candidates for the Senatorship themselves in the event of Mr. Streeter being abandoned by the Republicans, and the Democratic Congressmen will probably exert great influence upon their party in the all-important question of the advisability of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest.

The following expressions of opinion have been secured from Democratic Congressmen: Congressman Springer is of the opinion that Gen. Palmer is entitled to the unwavering fealty of the Democratic legislators. "The Democratic State Convention," says he, "put Gen. Palmer in nomination, and no Democratic caucus has the right to take him off the track or withdraw him. This is a matter which rests with Gen. Palmer himself, and as long as he remains a candidate the Democrats of the State should rest assured that there is hope of success, and give him their unwavering loyalty and support. The talk of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal seems to have originated with the Republican managers and Republican press, and certainly we are too loyal to our principles and our candidates to be routed by the gongs of the enemy."

Congressman Scott Wike of the Twelfth District is of nearly the same opinion. "So far as I am advised," said he, "and with my present light of the subject I would not be in favor of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal. But not being on the ground, and not being cognizant of the surroundings, it is impossible to tell what ought to be done some time in the future. I would not say that there could not be such a contingency that after it should become patent that Gen. Palmer could not be elected, and at the same time it should become apparent that some other good Democrat could be elected, that it would not be right to take up that other man. I do not wish to be misunderstood now. I would not be in favor of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal as an experiment, but I think it would be misconceived Democracy to hold that he is bound at all times and under all circumstances to stay in the field."

Congressman Lane Is Non-Commital.

Congressman Lane of the Seventeenth District does not venture any advice on the subject. "The question of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal," says he, "can be better answered by those who are on the ground and are better acquainted with the situation than myself."

Congressman Williams of the Nineteenth District entertains about the same sentiment. "I have no opinion to express," said he, "further than that I feel that the Democratic members of the Legislature and Gen. Palmer himself, who are on the ground, understand the situation much better than those who are not present, and it would be unfair for one unfamiliar with the situation to attempt to advise them."

Congressman Lawler of the Second District thinks the Democrats ought to stand by Palmer until the enemy grows weary of their forlorn cause and capitulates. "Gen. Palmer was nominated by a State convention," says he, "and he went before the people of Illinois, who indorsed him for United States Senator. The members of the Legislature were elected with the distinct understanding that they were to vote for John M. Palmer for Senator. No Democrat ever made an abler fight or did harder work than did John M. Palmer in that canvass, and unless it should be shown that he cannot secure sufficient votes, and, furthermore, that some good Democrat can't secure enough votes to be elected, I believe it is the duty of the 101 Democrats to stand by him to the end. I cannot compliment too highly the fealty that these 101 members have shown in supporting Gen. Palmer with devotion and steadfastness."

Congressman Forman of the Eighteenth District and successor of Col. William R. Morrison declines to give any advice to the Democratic legislators. "I have been away from the State for months," says he, "and am unacquainted with the situation and am therefore not so competent to advise as to the course to be pursued as are those who have the matter in charge, are on the ground, and are fully acquainted with the circumstances."

Congressman Fithian of the Sixteenth District is too modest to assume the responsibility of advising his fellow Democrats in Illinois what course to pursue in this crisis. "I think is best," says he, "that I do not discuss the subject at all at present."

Col. William R. Morrison of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when asked for his opinion concerning the Senatorial contest in Illinois, and particularly as to the point whether or not Gen. Palmer should withdraw as a candidate under any circumstances, said: "The situation at Springfield has become so complicated that opinions upon the subject, no matter how earnest and disinterested, would be liable to misinterpretation. An interview, especially with me, at this time, would, I fear, be misconstrued. You will, therefore, I am sure, excuse me when I say that I must decline to talk for publication."

J. R. Oberly, ex-Civil-Service Commissioner, has long been recognized as a mentor of Illinois Democracy. "My opinion," said he, "is that the Democrats of the Illinois General Assembly should not leave Gen. Palmer. The Democratic party will gain more by defeat in Palmer's support than by victory obtained by deserting him and surrendering to the three P. M. B. A. men, who now hold the balance of power in the joint convention."

Sick Members All Recovering.

From present indications there will be a full attendance of all parties at the joint assembly Tuesday. Representatives Payne and Mitchell have both recovered sufficiently to allow of their spending Sunday at their homes, and it is expected they will be entirely well by Tuesday. Senator Ferguson, who has been ill for two weeks and who it was feared would have to go home, is much better today. Representative Tyler, one of the Democratic Representatives from Adams County, is suffering with a severe attack of nervous prostration, but when seen this afternoon stated that he would be on deck Tuesday.

Advices received here tonight from Urbana state that Senator Mathews is rapidly improving. The symptoms of pneumonia and inflammatory rheumatism which showed themselves a few days ago have entirely disappeared and it is now expected that the Senator will be able to make the trip to Springfield tomorrow afternoon. It will therefore be seen that unless some member is taken sick between now and the time for the convening of Tuesday's joint session there is no good reason why there should not be a full attendance.

Senator Hamer, Representative Talbot, and such Republican members as are in the city were seen today in regard to the report in some of the Chicago papers that George R. Davis was to be the next man for whom the Republicans would vote for Senator. They all denied any knowledge of his candidacy or that they intended to vote for him.

The P. M. B. A. members state that they will, if necessary, continue their policy of refraining from voting, if their votes are necessary to establish a quorum at any time during the week; and they still avow their allegiance to Mr. Streeter. They had not heard the report that George R. Davis was to be the Republican candidate until told by the reporters, and when asked what they thought about it replied that they had nothing to say.

There will be nothing but a formal ballot taken at the joint session tomorrow, and no business will be transacted in either the Senate or the House.

Railroad Employes in Politics.

DECATUR, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—A new political organization, composed entirely of railway employes, named the Railway Employes' Club, was formed in Decatur last night with a membership of several hundred. The organization is said to be strictly non-partisan, and is formed to battle against legislation advocated by farmers' organizations.

COME OVER THE LINE TO WORK.

A French-Canadian Tells of the Condition of Some of the People.

ST. FLAVIE, Que., March 1.—[Special.]—This dispatch is put on the wires near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. It is written en route between Quebec and St. John. It is written in a sleeping-car in the midst of Frenchmen. I am the only American. There is one Frenchman who can speak English. His home is in Quebec. He says that the other members of the party are going over to the States for the purpose of engaging in business. They are not certain about the result of this election, but have concluded not to wait.

He says if something is not done before long to stop the flow of immigration from this end of the province into the States that nothing will remain of Quebec except the walls about the town, the citadel, the plains of Abraham, where Wolfe gained that victory familiar to every schoolboy, and died, and several other historic memories which bring people here and on the strength of which the unstiable cabby carries on his work of robbery. He is probably the only human being in Quebec who is accumulating wealth.

The English-speaking Frenchman says that the farming country back of Quebec is a scene of desolation. One may travel miles and see nothing but houses that are vacant, lands on which no crops have been produced for years, and churches and school-houses the windows of which are broken out. The gospel of Christ is no longer preached; the few children that remain in the district are growing up in ignorance. What few people remain are thinly clad, emaciated, and so poor that they can't get away. The lands are productive, and the country is one that might be prosperous. The tenants, however, have been forced away because the condition of things here, so far as the Government is concerned, is so deplorable that poor people cannot exist.

"The young men," said the informant, "go over to Michigan or some adjacent State and work in the winter, making enough to feed and clothe their fathers and mothers. They come back in the summer and remain idle. They cannot get anything to do. They go back the next winter and the next until they finally stay, and then send for the people. I know of a hundred cases of this sort within a radius of ten miles of Quebec. One family of six recently went to California. I do not care anything about annexation or the cry of loyalty or any of the cries which have been tried in this campaign. What I look at is the fact as I find it. Nobody who lives in this end of the province will deny what I have told you. That is the case with the poorer classes.

"Now, let me tell you about the more intelligent Frenchmen of Quebec—I mean the city. The Liberal leaders say there is no disaffection in the cities. About seven years ago we had a celebration here of one of the anniversaries of the birthday of St. Jean Baptiste. To it came many intelligent Frenchmen of the States. It was the first time they had been here in anything like numbers. They were the guests of our best French population; you know we are a social race. Our people heard much in the social intercourse that followed about the United States they had never heard before. They contrasted their own condition with that of their guests. It created dissatisfaction and has never been quieted. They have been going over to the States slowly, one by one, and every one who has gone has done well and has sent back word to that effect. I need not say how contagious that is. I don't say that reciprocity means treason. I do not know whether there is anything for us in annexation or not. I am not talking politics to you. I am telling you facts as they exist in this province. I leave it to intelligent men to say whether such a state of things exists in a country where the ideas of government are in harmony with those of its people.

"You see these young men in this car—they are educated. They are gentlemen calculated to go into your best society. They can't make a living by showing tourists the historical spots of the ancient Capital. They are going into the States for the purpose of looking up situations. Why does this condition of things exist? The condition of the mechanics in Quebec is close to that of a slave. Today I broke a type machine, and after waiting an hour in makmg inquiries I found a machinist who said he would send one of his men to get it. It was not quite ready when the man called. He was delayed ten minutes, and as he was leaving he asked me if I would explain the delay to the boss, aduing that he would be docked if I would not. Later in the day I called at the shop to get the machine and to do the honest workman a favor. The laborer carried the machine to my sleigh, and he looked so abject that I gave him a quarter. I knew from the way he acted that it was the first tip he ever received in his life. He looked at it till the tears came in his eyes, and in that musical language of his nation which is as delightful in rags as it is in silk, he thanked me in a way that I shall never forget. He put the money inside of his shirt and slunk back to his shop as if he were afraid he would be discovered. The mechanic here is worse than a slave."

SICILIAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Surprising Defects in the Habits of the Natives.

London *Times:* The last British Consular report from Sicily remarks that there are dark shades in the Sicilian character which contrast with the simplicity by which one might imagine the people to be wholly possessed. They can be deceitful, reticent, malicious, and vindictive; petty thefts and robberies are not uncommon; it is said also that in gratitude they are sometimes wholly deficient. It is significant that to be "scaltro" (cunningly clever) is with them a meritorious quality, and that advantageous lying is regarded with favor even in children.

Owing to the spirit of "mafia" and "omerta," which pervades all Sicily, they combine to hide each other's misdeeds, and in the case of robbery, and even assassination, it is generally impossible to get evidence against the wrong-doers, even from the victims themselves. There is a secret understanding among all that no one shall assist the legal authorities in their efforts to bring criminals to justice, and the Sicilian as a rule relies on himself and on his friends for obtaining retribution for private wrongs, and every one who transgresses this unwritten law has to fear the vendetta of his neighbors.

One of the most disagreeable traits in their character is excessive cruelty to animals, of which travelers in Sicily frequently have seen revolting instances. When remonstrated with on account of this they simply shrug their shoulders and say: "What matters? They are not baptised." They cannot comprehend that any creature has any claim to consideration outside the pale of the church. Frightful raws in horses and donkeys go unnoticed, and are fed on by flies; deep holes are plugged with tow, and lame animals are made to work with heavy loads as though nothing was the matter with them.

As for relieving a horse or donkey of a heavy burden going up hill, such a thing never enters their heads. To see a country cart crammed with people behind a horse which can scarcely stagger under its heavy load, and to observe that no one ever endeavors to relieve the poor animal in the most difficult passages, is a common occurrence. Live poultry is carried to the markets slung from pack saddles, or by pedestrians from the hand, by the legs. The birds keep their heads up as long as strength endures, till at last they can do so no longer, and die a painful death by a rush of blood to the head. Children are, it is said, taught cruelty to animals from infancy, for one of the commonest sights in town and country is to see children playing with newly-caught robin redbreasts and goldfinches, which they hold tied by the leg with a string, and pull back when the poor bird attempts to fly.

Another defect in the character and habits of the Sicilian peasant is lack of cleanliness. But in spite of all these the general demeanor and habits of the Sicilian are so pleasing that one feels inclined to regard his deficiencies with much leniency.

Cut Rates.

"I always get reduced rates on the railroads for my Indians," remarked the traveling showman.

"How do you manage that?"

"I get them scalper's tickets."—Puck.

Age of the Earth.

Scientific men say that the earth's age is about half a million years for the nebular and stellar period and about 25,000,000—of which 12,000,000 are post-glacial—for the period of organic beings.

OLD CONSUMPTION CURE.

DR. SHURLY'S ANTEDATES KOCH'S LYMPH BY SEVERAL YEARS.

Dr. H. N. Thomas of Chicago Is Treating a Patient by This Method—He Expects to Effect a Cure—Description of the Treatment—Discoveries of Dr. Bernheim of Paris and Dr. Liebrich of Berlin Compared and Explained—Transfusion of Blood the Basis of One.

If any individual of the rising generation dies of phthisis pulmonalis it will be in spite of medical discoveries, one or more of which are now made every day, and each one being a more infallible cure than the previous one.

Koch's lymph, it appears, has had its season, and the most that is claimed for it now is that it is a cure for lupus and tubercular diseases of the bone; but in cases of advanced consumption, when cavities have appeared in the lungs, the injection of a dose of it is by many physicians considered equivalent to driving death's dart into the patient's heart. But because of this sudden discrediting of Koch's nostrum consumptives need not dispair. This ailment has become the medical fad and problem of the age, and other cures are already at hand.

The two latest remedial discoveries are by Dr. Bernheim of Paris and Dr. Liebrich of Berlin. The former's system of curing tuberculosis is by the transfusion of blood from the carotid artery of a goat. The latter's method is the use of cantharadide of potash administered in a solution by injections under the skin. For both methods wonderful success is already claimed, with, of course, a corresponding contempt for Koch's lymph.

An Older Discovery.

But there is an older remedy and discovery than either of the above, and its advocates claim that the treatment is not only more scientific and curative, but that no evil results follow it. This consumption cure is not a Berlin or Paris importation, but is an American discovery and is known as the Shurly method. Dr. Shurly is a physician of Detroit and he and Dr. Gibbes of the same city have been experimenting on the subject for the last eight years and their conclusions are formed from the most careful and painstaking pathological investigations.

The followers of the Shurly school start out with a proposition directly contradictory of the theory of Koch. They say that the bacilli do not produce consumption in its incipient form, but that they are a product of the disease. This they claim to have proved by extended and exhaustive experiments on guinea pigs and monkeys, and in all of the hundreds of experiments they have never found any bacilli in the beginning of the disease. It is only after the lungs reach a stage in which there is softening or a breaking down of the lung tissues that the bacilli are to be found.

Dr. Homer N. Thomas of this city is a strong believer in the Shurly cure, and has now a patient under treatment in which the system will be thoroughly tested. This is the case of a young man, 26 years old, who lives on the West Side, in the neighborhood of Union Park.

"This," said Dr. Thomas, "is a typical case of tubercular consumption. The right lung is affected to the upper border of the second rib, with areas of softening and caseation, and the expectorations are found to contain large numbers of bacilli. Being afraid of or rather having no confidence in the Koch system I concluded to try the typical Shurly treatment in all its completeness and thoroughness as the only hope there seemed to be."

The Treatment.

This treatment, the doctor says, is based on producing a local antiseptic treatment of the lungs, and at the same time carrying on the most active and energetic means of constitutional support.

"All patients treated by lymph," he said, "experience violent constitutional disturbances, such as chills, high fevers, nausea, headaches, and general depression. In the Shurly treatment none of these are experienced and there is no shock to the system or weakening effects."

In the home of this young man referred to Dr. Thomas found that he could command perfect hygienic conditions and at once made arrangements for a complete application of the Shurly remedy in all its various forms. Through the courtesy of the doctor a TRIBUNE reporter is enabled to describe in detail the treatment practiced.

First, the doctor selected in the second story of the young man's home a room well lighted and airy, and from it had removed the carpet and all other furnishings. Then in one corner of the room was built an air-tight compartment for the purpose of securing complete local medication of the lungs by the respiration of medicated air, and for heating the room itself a wood stove was placed in it.

Before the patient enters this little air-tight compartment it is filled with a volume of steam generated from perfectly pure water. Then into this steam is sprayed a solution of chemically pure salt water, and then in this atmosphere is generated chlorine gas to the point of easy tolerance by the patient. The temperature of the little room when closed and in operation is about 75°.

Commenced Two Months Ago.

This treatment was commenced about two months ago, and now the patient regulates by himself the volumes of steam and spray and generates the chlorine gas. This medicated air he inhales three or four times a day and remains in it each time from ten to twenty minutes, the time being determined by his personal comfort and feelings. The effect of these air baths is to promote easy expectoration and relieve the lungs of their accumulation of phlegm and deceased matter. The patient said he always felt better after this treatment and breathed more freely. The apparatus for spraying and generating the chlorine gas is simple and cheap.

But the above is only one part of the complete method. In addition, and what is considered the vital portion of the treatment, comes the hypodermic injection of solutions containing chemically pure iodine and chloride of gold. These injections are used on separate days, or as the case seems to demand. The gold solution seems to be the distinctive and great feature of the Shurly system. In connection with the medicated air inhalations and the subcutaneous injections medicines are also given to build up the general system.

Dr. Thomas says that the treatment so far has produced gratifying results, and has done more for a case in his condition than any other known mode of treatment could have done in the same period. He is confident that his patient will be completely cured.

The financial circumstances of the patient and the conditions at his command are all in favor of the best results of the treatment; yet the means employed are so simple and comparatively so cheap that any consumptive, even in the most ordinary circumstances, could avail himself of their use. A few dollars would build a closet tight enough to confine steam, and a few dollars more would supply everything required to make the steam and generate the chlorine gas.

This is probably the first complete attempt to thoroughly test the Shurly cure in Chicago, and as the case is a typical one the outcome will be looked for with interest.

Heat of the Body.

One of the interesting facts of physiology is that the human body generates enough heat during the day to melt 44 pounds of ice and raise it to the boiling point.

Pounding and Preaching.

"Dear wife," said Sam Jones in a dispatch to his wife the other day, "I licked the Mayor of Palestine, Tex., this morning; will preach in Taylor tonight."

No Grounds for a Suit.

A California jury has just decided that a plaintiff in a libel suit could not recover at law for a damaged reputation because he had no reputation to damage.

Unpatriotic Community.

A Rochester teacher having occasion to use a portrait of George Washington at school exercises was unable to find it on sale anywhere in the city.

Savings Banks.

In New York City last year the savings banks handled over $168,000,000 and had over 770,880 open accounts.

They Apologized.

California regulators recently hanged the wrong man and then sent a letter of apology to his widow.

A BEAR'S CRAZY MOUNTAIN RIDE.

Bruin Starts a Flat-Car on a Gravity Road and Has a High Old Time.

Scranton Letter in the New York *Sun:* A little narrow-gauge railroad runs from the steam sawmills on the upper waters of Spring Brook into the hemlock slashings on higher ground. The rails are of hardwood, and the little road curves this way and that for a distance of two miles and a half from the mills. Cars loaded with sawlogs are run down to the mills by gravity, and a single horse draws two empty cars to the upper end of the road at a trip. Logs are slid down the hillsides near the end of the road, where they are loaded on the cars.

Last Wednesday morning James Conover drew two cars to the end of the road, and rode the horse back to the mills. George Wickenhoffer, Simon Schultz, William Forrester, David Wilbur, and Jacob Hyde loaded a car as soon as they could, and Hyde started for the mills with it. The other men then strode up the hillside to get more logs ready, leaving their dinner cans in the empty car. In less than half an hour Wilbur noticed a bear waddling from one end of the car to the other. He called the attention of his companions to it, and the men stopped working, watched the bear, and made no noise to scare it. The bear walked around the car half a dozen times, and then it put its paws on the rear end and moved its nose from side to side.

Pretty soon the bear climbed upon the hind end of the platform and the car began to roll slowly down the incline. The movement of the car seemed to tickle the bear, the woodsmen said, for, instead of jumping off, it sat up on its haunches, hugged itself, surveyed the surroundings, and appeared to be very much pleased with its ride. As the car gained speed the bear began to dance back and forth on its hind feet, but it didn't attempt to slide off. It acted as if it was in ecstasies over the way it was sailing along, and, as it pranced from one end of the platform to the other, it upset all the dinner cans and sent them rolling from the sides of the car.

At this the woodsmen all yelled like Indians, but the bear kept on dancing as though it hadn't heard anything but the pleasant rumbling of the wheels. Then the men started on a dead run after the runaway car and its happy four-footed passenger, yelling at the top of their lungs as they raced down the hillside in a short cut to the track. When they struck the track the car was rolling along at a higher rate of speed than they could run. They ran a few rods further, and then they came to a halt and yelled. At last the bear heard them, and stopped dancing long enough to take a good look at them. Then it started in again, and the astonished woodsmen resumed their chase, until the car and the bear went out of sight around a curve. The bear was still dancing for all he was worth when they got their last glimpse of it.

The rest of the story is told by Conover and Hyde, who were on their way to the head of the road with a couple of empty cars. Conover was driving the horse, and Hyde was sitting on the hind car. About a mile from the mills Conover spied the runaway car at the further end of quite a long stretch of straight track. It had just dashed around a curve, and Conover saw the bear hopping up and down, balancing back and forth, crossing over, and cutting up as though it was perfectly intoxicated with delight.

Seeing that the bear's swiftly-running vehicle was bound to crash into his train in a few seconds, Conover hastily unhooked the horse and drew it from the track, at the same time yelling out to Hyde to slap on the brake and jump. Hyde did so, and when he struck the ground the bear's car was within 150 feet of the stationary cars. It was going at a terrific rate, for it had run all of a mile and a half, and it was gaining speed every second, apparently to the bear's entire satisfaction, for it continued to caper all over the platform.

When the car struck the standing ones the bear went end over end the whole length of the two cars, the splinters flew, and the bear landed on the track in a heap. It was slightly stunned by the fall, and Hyde grabbed a club from a stockman in one of the cars and made for it. Before he got to it the cars began to run back and he sprang up to put on another brake. One of the wheels crushed the bear's paws while Hyde was on the car, and the bear rose up and tipped the car over. Then Conover grabbed the ax and split the bear's head open. The animal had evidently been hibernating for several weeks and had come out in search of food. It weighed 300 pounds.

ANNA DICKINSON LOSES HER REASON.

She Worries Over Her Penniless Condition and Becomes Insane.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 1.—Anna E. Dickinson is insane beyond a doubt. She now occupies a room on the second tier of the female department in the Danville Insane Asylum. She is under the immediate care of Dr. Shultz, the Superintendent. A correspondent visited the asylum today. He was cordially received by Dr. Shultz.

"Under no circumstances," said he, "will I allow anybody to talk to Miss Dickinson. She is not in a condition to talk or listen to any conversation. However, if it is your desire, I will allow you to see the lady."

The reporter and Superintendent then went to the patient's room. She was seated in a chair and her face rested in her hands.

"How do you do today, Miss Dickinson?" inquired the doctor kindly. The patient stared at the doctor and reporter, but said nothing. Then the doctor put a second question to her, saying:

"How did you rest last night, Miss Dickinson?"

"How did you rest?" was the sharp reply.

"Very good, indeed," said Dr. Shultz.

"I want you to take me out of here!" shouted Miss Dickinson. "I am sick of this place. I want to go back to my home. You people want to poison me here. There is a conspiracy going on against me, and I know it."

The patient would have kept up the conversation, but Dr. Shultz said:

"Come, we will not bother her for the time being. She wants rest. She is a trifle nervous today. When she came to the institution Thursday she was violent and seemed to recognize at once her position. She asked for a drink of water and after it was given to her she started for the main doorway.

"'I want to get out of here,' she said. 'This is no place for me.'

"After a while we quieted her down. She ate a hearty supper yesterday and spent a quiet day, being less agitated than the day before. Today she appears ill and irritable. From what observations I have made I think her constitution wants building up. Physically she is weak. As to her mental condition I can say nothing until I first learn something about her family history. Her family physician has promised to furnish me with the course of treatment pursued during her recent illness. After I have heard from him I shall know more about the case and will be in a position to give an opinion. At present I cannot say what will be the outcome."

It was learned today that Anna Dickinson has been in poor circumstances for some years back. At one time she had considerable money. Before she started in her theatrical venture she had $40,000 in Government bonds. She also owned stock in several railroads. She was a lavish giver to the churches. She would think nothing of giving a couple of hundred dollars to some poor, struggling church. All at once she found herself without means. This so worried her that it is believed to have finally dethroned her reason. The West Pittston Poor Board was compelled to pay Miss Dickinson's expenses to Danville.

Round the World for $600.

A rarely granted opportunity for making an inexpensive tour completely round the world under most favorable conditions is now offered the traveling public by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Their magnificent ocean steamships intended for the transpacific mail service between Western Canada and Japan and China have just been built in England for the railway company. They are fast (19 knots) steel ships of 5,700 tons, superbly appointed for passengers, having all the latest improvements and appliances of marine architecture, the hulls embodying the latest system of water-tight compartments, rendering them practically unsinkable. The ships are named "Empress of India," "Empress of Japan," and "Empress of China."

The "Empress of India" left Liverpool on her voyage round the world on Feb. 7th with every stateroom occupied. The "Empress of Japan" and "Empress of China" sail from Liverpool in April and May next, respectively. Half the accommodation on the "Empress of Japan" is already booked.

This is the chance of a lifetime to see the world. Illustrated pamphlet giving full particulars of ship's route, etc., mailed free to any address upon application to J. Francis Lee, 228 South Clarke st.

AFTER THE LABOR VOTE.

BOTH PARTIES IN ENGLAND TRYING TO CATCH THE WORKINGMEN.

The Conservatives Get Ahead of the Liberals by Organizing the Royal Labor Commission — Questions of Social Reform Likely to Occupy More Attention in the Next Campaign than the Irish Troubles —Make-Up of the Royal Commission— The Campaign in Ireland.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In announcing an intention to appoint a royal commission to deal with labor questions the Government has made an excellent electioneering move. It has realized that the country is getting weary of Irish questions, and that the split in the Irish ranks will paralyze home-rule and kindred demands for some time to come. Ever since the Eccles and Hartlepool elections where the Gladstonians succeeded less by home-rule pledges than by the lavish promises of their candidates to the workingmen on matters of labor, it has become evident to the wire-pullers of the Tory party that no time is to be lost in seeking to control the labor program for election purposes at the general election expected fifteen months hence. The Government will, therefore, possibly try to secure, if not a complete report from the commission before that date, at least reports of recommendations on some of the more prominent subjects. If the Government had not decided last Saturday in the Cabinet to organize the great commission it would most probably have been anticipated by the leaders of the opposition, and thus would have been deprived of the credit of this undertaking.

Bidding for the Labor Vote.

Both political parties fully realize that the workingman has found his power in the franchise and means to use it. To what extent the party wire-pullers will control the workingman's schemes and aspirations remains to be seen, but the whole tendency of party politics in these latter days has been for each side to outbid, if possible, the terms of its opponent. This principle has been illustrated in Irish politics as well as in questions connected with labor. Labor topics, however, are less academic than practical, and concessions made to the workingmen by politicians for party purposes are too often ruinous to commercial interests, and in many cases open the English market to foreign competition. The whole field of labor bristles with difficulties. We have questions relating to strikes, lockouts, rates of wages, the migration of agricultural laborers to cities, the increasing flood of cheap foreign labor, the eight hour question, picketing, courts of arbitration, and in fact a long list of social and economic questions which the extended franchise and the recent developments of the new unionism are forcing into prominence. The issues involved in some of these subjects might soon bring about a great political and economic cataclysm. In seeking to establish a basis of legislation the Government may not only avoid an impending disaster of the sort indicated, but between now and the general election may possibly have an opportunity of forming a labor platform for the constituencies.

Too Much Work for the Prince.

Up to the present moment the commission has not been constituted. Much interest prevails as to who will be selected. It is doubtful whether the Prince of Wales will undertake the Chairmanship, for the work will be heavy and the commission will be required to make every possible speed to complete its labors. It may be even necessary to appoint subcommissions to deal with particular branches of some of the questions under review. Twonames mentioned as probable Commissioners already meet severe criticism. One is that of Mr. John Burns, whose fiasco in the Scotch railroad strikes has increased his popularity. The other is Cardinal Manning, whose interference in the last dock strike made him much distrusted by capitalists, and whose more recent publications have shown him willing to swallow any socialistic propaganda for the sake of securing prominence for his church. Workingmen like Mr. Benjamin Tillet and Mr. Thomas Mann will be more acceptable than Mr. Burns; and, as to ecclesiastics, the general feeling is that they would better adhere to their proper sphere. The Chairmanship of this commission will most probably be intrusted to Lord Derby. The other likely members are Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Morley, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Burt, and several bankers and employers of labor.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain, it is thought, had received some hint of this commission before they delivered their speeches last Saturday. Lord Randolph anticipated the Ministerial project by suggesting the establishment of State Boards of Arbitration. This will possibly be one of the subjects which the commission will discuss. The appointment of this commission has not interfered with the labors of the Parliamentary committee just nominated to inquire into the hours of labor of railway servants.

Old-Fashioned Irish Rows.

The hostile sections of the Irish party have now fairly joined issue. This week witnessed struggles of the true Irish type at Carrick, where the blackthorns of the Parnellites secured a victory over the Healyites. Mr. Healy now complains that his friends were not sufficiently protected by the police. At Roscommon Mr. Parnell declared his readiness to head his countrymen in any venture which might be necessary outside of the constitution. He repudiated all interference by England with the Irish Parliament; disbelieved in the English settlement of the land question, and demanded that the police should at once be "civilianized." His speech to the Gaelic Association is interpreted as an encouragement to the Parnellites in English constituencies to support the Tory candidates in preference to the Gladstonians. At Galway and Newry the Bishops have launched their ecclesiastical thunder against him, and Archbishop Croke has once more denied that the Irish hierarchy boycotted Mr. Parnell in order to please Mr. Gladstone.

The anti-Parnellites contented themselves by a formal and emphatic denial of the current story that they have received any financial assistance from Radical members. They are awaiting the appearance of their new daily newspaper and are demanding in vain an explanation of Mr. Parnell's expenditure of the £3,000 lately drawn by him out of the French deposit account. The squabbles of the two factions respecting the Irish funds are said to have caused so much annoyance to the house of Munro that the bankers will throw the whole account into the English Court of Chancery and let the rival claimants fight out the dispute before the British Judges.

The anti-Parnellites found some difficulty in obtaining a suitable delegate to accompany Mr. Cox to Australia after Mr. T. D. Sullivan declined. The story of Sir John Pope Hennessey taking Sullivan's place is untrue. The new member for Kilkenny does not wish to be obliterated by a long colonial tour. Mr. Parnell, with characteristic smartness, has taken a leaf out of his opponent's book and has selected Mr. William Redmond Mahoney to visit Australia in his interest. He also intends to start rival collection boxes in America.

G. W. S.

High-Priced Tea.

A consignment of Ceylon tea recently sold in London for 87 shillings a pound, a price never before reached, and was resold for £5 10s a pound. The tea was of a bright golden color.

Black Rats.

The black rat of Ireland is so rare outside of its own country that one was kept for twenty years in the menagerie of the Paris Museum.

Great Tenement House.

An apartment house to accommodate 300 families will be erected in Dresden, Germany.

Preparing for Peace.

Eleven battleships are now being built for the German Government.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Bradley's best cabinet photographs. Bundas 326 Wabash av.

THE GOLCONDA OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Famous "Adams Claim" and Its Remarkable History.

Silver City (N. M.) Letter in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The recent reports to the effect that the Government intends to open the Navajo Reservation to prospecting and mining has caused considerable stir hereabouts. As is well known throughout the Southwest the Navajo country is popularly supposed to be a perfect Golconda, and many a bold miner has laid down his life in attempting to locate the yellow dirt of that section. This reservation is partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona, and embraces within its limits the entire range of the Chusca Mountains, beside a vast amount of fine agricultural land, which is beautifully situated and nourished by the pellucid waters of the Chusca River. The Navajos, the owners of this strip, are said to be the most direct descendants of the Aztecs, and many a copper-colored brave can trace his ancestry to the Montezumas, and in the veins of many a swarthy maid courses the blood of Mexico's royal race. In the main these Indians are quiet and peaceable. Unlike their neighbors, the Apaches, they are not given to murder and rapine, and never in their history have they been known to go off their reservation to run off horses, or to indulge in any of the little eccentricities for which the average redskin of the Southwest is noted.

If a white man, however, sets foot in the reservation all this is changed. If he seems an innocent antiquarian in search of Aztec relics he is regarded with suspicion. If he begins to prospect or to evince unusual interest in the mountain ledges he is invited in unmistakable terms to leave, and the bones of more than a few adventurers who disregarded this invitation now whiten the cañons and defiles of the Chuscas.

This jealousy on the part of a people otherwise disposed to be friendly and peaceable has been to the average prospector the surest evidence that in the heart of the mountain range so closely guarded there exist ledges and leads of untold value. Very many believe that the celebrated "Adams claim" is located there.

About twelve years ago, when Silver City was a mining camp, a stranger who gave his name as Adams, wandered into town, footsore, weary, famished, and apparently demented. When he had been fed and revived somewhat he told a wonderful tale. Of his antecedents he could remember nothing; although about 50 years of age he did not remember where he was born or where he had lived. All memories of his early life had been eradicated by the untold hardships he had undergone. He said he had gone out from Santa Fé with a prospecting party, and that two weeks later he became separated from his comrades and could not again find them. He procured a supply of food from some Mexicans and pushed on until he came to a beautiful little river, whose sands carried free gold. He followed this stream a long distance, and finally came to mountains whose ledges contained quartz, which was almost solid gold. He located the place as well as he could, but about this time his food supply gave out, and he started to return. He could find no place to procure any, however, and, losing all sense of places and distances, he struggled on, how long he did not know. He wandered away from the river and was days without water. His clothing was torn by the cacti, and the coyotes gathered about him at night, waiting for him to die. Instinctively, however, he kept his precious specimens, and when he at last arrived at Silver City, to say that they created a commotion would be drawing it mild. They caused a genuine furor. But for them, the old man's stories would have been considered the vaporings of a disordered intellect; but there, in his possession, were the proofs of his statements—good, hard, white quartz, holding the pure yellow metal; there was no such thing as discrediting that. Besides, no miner in Silver City had ever seen any ore like it; it was purer and richer than any ledge in all the Southwest produced.

As soon as Adams had recovered sufficiently to travel a party was organized to find his claim. The old man never recovered sufficiently to be of much service to the prospectors. His sufferings had been too great, and after a few months of fruitless search his enfeebled constitution gave way, and the only eyes which had ever beheld the bonanza were closed forever. Disheartened and discouraged, the party soon after gave up the search. Other parties subsequently tempted fortune in the endeavor to find the place, but always with the same result, until now the words "Adams' claim" are synonymous with the term "will o' the wisp." There is hardly a miner, however, in New Mexico, who has not an opinion concerning the far-famed "ignis fatuus," and there are many who firmly believe that when the prospector is allowed to penetrate the mysterious Chuscas, the secret of the years, the location of the wonderful ledge, would be discovered, and their dreams of boundless wealth realized.

A MAN-KILLING HORSE.

An Adventure Near Lucknow Which Might Have Had a Fatal Ending.

New York *Ledger:* One morning I was driving with a friend of mine in a little open gig from the River Goomtee to one of the King's palaces in Lucknow. To our profound astonishment we found the streets of Lucknow as empty as if a pestilence had swept them. It suddenly broke on me that this solitude must be some dreadful nightmare; it seemed uncanny to find no single soul in the street that always before had been full of bustle and motion.

I looked up to the deserted houses to right and left of us as we passed and presently spied a solitary figure standing on a housetop. It was one of the King's troopers. His hand was up shading his eyes and the fellow was gazing intently up the street.

"What is the matter?" I shouted up to him, pulling up the mare again.

The trooper dropped his hand, looked down on us, and said:

"The man-eater is loose, 'Wallah!' Look out, sahibs; he is quite wild today."

I had heard of a savage horse belonging to one of the troopers, and of his nickname of "Kunewallah," or the man-eater, which had been given to him because he had destroyed many men. So I hesitated for a moment, and was about to ask the man on the housetop which direction the beast had taken when the fellow suddenly started and yelled down to us:

"He is coming! He is coming! Take care, sahibs—take care!"

His voice rose to a shrill scream. Following his gaze I saw far up the road this wild brute of a large bay horse savagely shaking a white bundle in his mouth. The bundle was an unhappy native child that he had seized by the shirt, and the beast was evidently coming our way. In another moment he caught sight of the crrriage, dropped the child in the dust, and rushed forward furiously to attack us. I cannot tell how I turned the gig, for the mare was nearly unmanageable with terror.

But I must have got her round in less time than it takes to write this sentence; and an instant after we were tearing at a mad gallop back along the road. We could hear the iron

FORM OF THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT WHICH MAY BE ADOPTED IN ILLINOIS.

Fac-Simile of a Ticket Which Would Have Been Voted in 1888 Under the Provisions of the O'Donnell Section of the Proposed Election Law.

The section of the Election law now being prepared at Springfield relating to the form of ballots to be used was drafted by Representative O'Donnell and published at length in Thursday's Springfield dispatches. For the benefit of persons who have not had time to study out the proposed form of ballot from the bill its main features are here given in substance.

The ballot must contain the names, residence, and political designations of all candidates duly nominated, and no others. Names of candidates must be named alphabetically by surnames for any given office, except in case of Presidential Electors, who are to be arranged in groups according to party. At the end of the list of all candidates, except for Presidential Elector, there must be left as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, in which voters may insert other names if they choose.

Constitutional amendments submitted to the people must be printed at the end of the list of candidates. The tickets are to be printed on white paper of such thickness that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back. Each column of names must be from four and a half to five inches wide and eleven and a half to twelve inches long. The names must be printed across in letters from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in height. The name of the same person must not appear twice as candidate for the same office.

A sufficient margin must be left at the right of each candidate's name to allow a voter to designate by a cross (X) mark his choice. Notices to inform the voter how many persons he may vote for for each office are to be put in, such as, "Vote for one," "Vote for three." On the outside when folded shall appear "official ballot for" (printed), followed by the designation of the polling-place. A margin must be left to insert votes of "yes" or "no" to constitutional amendments.

All these provisions are more easily understood from a specimen ballot which THE TRIBUNE here presents. It is prepared by reference to the tickets voted in one of the precincts of Chicago at the Presidential election of 1888. It is such a ticket as might have been cast at that election if the proposed section of the Election law had been in force at that time. Candidates for County Commissioners as well as for the General Assembly are omitted, but a good idea can be obtained of the general appearance of a ballot according to the proposed law.

The only material point of difference between the following ticket and that which would be used under this form of the Australian system is that here the places of residence of the candidates are necessarily omitted. To show more clearly how a voter indicates his choice the crosses (X) marks are placed opposite the names of the Republican candidates as they would be placed on a straight Republican ballot.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. VOTE FOR TWENTY-TWO.

	Republican.		Democratic.		Joint Labor.		Prohibition.
X	CHAS. B. DEERE,	X	M. C. CRAWFORD,		FRANK C. FEDQU,		JAMES TICKNOR,
X	JOHN CREGAR,	X	E. J. WENTWORTH,		WALTER WILLIS,		I. H. PEDRICK,
X	JNO. R. WHEELER,	X	ROBT. J. SMITH,		E. BENNING,		W. J. BENNETT,
X	HARVEY JONES,	X	JOS. F. GLIDDEN,		JOHN H. RANDALL,		FORREST CRISSEY,
X	JAMES DINSMORE,	X	WM. C. GREEN,		BERNARD FRESE,		A. M. HANSEN,
X	RICHARD J. HANNA,	X	GEO. O. BARNES,		V. W. PANTON,		J. G. EVANS,
X	ROBERT MOIR,	X	T. J. SCOFIELD,		JOHN BUDLONG,		I. M. KIRKPATRICK,
X	DIETRICH C. SMITH,	X	WM. P. CALLEN,		G. SAMMONS,		J. R. LOCHRIDGE,
X	WM. R. JEWELL,	X	ELI F. U'PUCKLIN,		L. C. SHUMAKER,		T. J. N. SIMMONS,
X	A. H. STAGGART,	X	E. N. RINEHART,		O. W. BARNARD,		H. R. KEPLEY,
X	ALLEN BLEAKLEY,	X	JAS. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. ARMSTRONG,		A. M. STURMAN,
X	JAMES M. TRUITT,	X	CHAS. H. SUHWAB,		A. M. GLASGOW,		JAMES PELTER,
X	M. M. B. KEARNEY,	X	WM. H. JOYCE,		J. D. MURPHY,		S. F. WELEASEY,
X	ORRIN W. POTTER,	X	M. W. JOHNSON,		J. F. LANE,		H. W. AUSTIN,
X	D. BLACKBURN,	X	J. J. SHEEHAN,		H. A. PEABODY,		J. P. WAYLAND,
X	ISAAC C. NORTON,	X	EDWIN PORTER,		D. L. BRAUCHER,		ISAAC CLAFLIN,
X	E. A. BANCROFT,	X	H. W. MASTERS,		JESSE HARPER,		D. J. MCCULLOUGH,
X	T. WORTHING'N Jr.	X	JAMES M. RIGGS,		C. GARWOOD,		C. C. WILSON,
X	V. WARNER,	X	C. CUCHONNEAU,		EDWARD ROSSLER,		JEROME R. GORIN,
X	R. S. LALLAHAN,	X	LEVI N. BREWER,		H. C. BOUGHAN,		R. E. MATHIS,
X	EMERY P. SLATT,	X	EDWARD C. PAGE,		H. F. KELCHNER,		W. HENRY MOORE,
X	HENRY C. HORNER	X	J. BANKS MAYHAM.		JOHN DUPONT.		GEO. A. GORDON.

Vote for one.

	JOSEPH W. FIFER [Residence],	X	Republican,
	DAVID H. HARTS [Residence],		Prohibition,
	JOHN M. PALMER [Residence],		Democratic-Labor,

Vote for one

	ANDREW J. BELL [Residence],	Democratic,
	JOHN M. FOLEY [Residence],	Labor,
	LYMAN R. RAY [Residence],	Republican, X
	JOSEPH L. WHITLOCK [Residence],	Prohibition,

Vote for one.

	JAMES BOSS HANNA [Residence],	Prohibition,
	ISAAC PERCIVAL [Residence],	Republican, X
	NEWELL D. RICKS [Residence],	Democratic,
	LLOYD W. ROBERTSON [Residence],	Labor.

Vote for one.

	GEORGE W. COLLINS [Residence],	Labor,
	URIAH COPP [Residence],	Prohibition,
	CHARLES W. PAVEY [Residence],	Republican, X
	ANDREW WELCH [Residence],	Democratic,

Vote for one.

	NATHAN BARNETT [Residence],	Labor,
	GEORGE BECKER [Residence],	Republican, X
	JOHN W. HART [Residence],	Prohibition,
	FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, JR. [Residence].	Democratic,

Vote for one.

	FRANCIS E. ANDREWS [Residence],	Prohibition,
	JACOB E. CREIGHTON [Residence],	Democratic,
	JAMES H. DILL [Residence],	Labor,
	GEORGE HUNT [Residence],	Republican, X

Vote for three.

	Republican.		Democratic.
	ALEXANDER McLEAN [Residence].	X	JOHN LANDRIGAN [Residence].
	FRANCIS M. McKAY [Residence].	X	SAMUEL T. BUSEY [Residence].
	SAMUEL A. BULLARD [Residence].	X	HOMER BEVANS [Residence].
	Labor.		Prohibition.
	I. L. DEAN [Residence].		ISAIAH VILLARS [Residence].
	A. H. STEVENSON [Residence].		HENRY AUGUSTINE [Residence].
	W. T. WALLACE [Residence].		SAMUEL L. STIVER [Residence].

Vote for one

	JOHN CUNNINGHAM [Residence],	Democratic,	
	OLIVER A. HACKER [Residence],	Republican,	X
	J. W. LANE [Residence],	Labor,	
	MARY ALLEN WEST [Residence].	Prohibition,	

FOR MEMBER STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Vote for one.

	ROBERT W. FRANCIS [Residence],	Rep.-Labor,	X
	EDWARD F. POWERS [Residence],	Democratic,	
	LLOYD G. SPENCER [Residence].	Prohibition.	

Vote for one.

	CHARLES G. DAVIS [Residence],	Prohibition,	
	DANIEL F. GLEESON [Residence],	Rep.-Labor,	X
	FRANK LAWLER [Residence].	Democratic.	

Vote for one.

	JOEL M. LONGENECKER [Residence].	Republican,	X
	JOHN A. MAY [Residence].	Dem.-Labor,	
	FRED M. WILLIAMS [Residence].	Prohibition.	

Vote for one.

	A. C. HOLLWELL [Residence]	Prohibition,	
	PATRICK McGRATH [Residence]	Republican,	X
	WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST [Residence]	Democratic,	
	ALFRED SCHAPPER [Residence]	Labor.	

Vote for one.

	HENRY BEST [Residence]	Republican,	X
	RICHARD NIEMANN [Residence]	Democratic,	
	JAMES R. PRICE [Residence],	Prohibition.	
	JAMES L. TOWNSLEY [Residence]	Labor.	

Vote for one.

	EDWIN BEBB [Residence]	Prohibition.	
	PERRY RUSSELL [Residence]	Democratic.	
	WILEY S. SCRIBNER [Residence]	Republican.	X
	AMBROSE N. SMITH [Residence]	Labor.	

Vote for one.

	D. A. COLTON [Residence],	Labor,	
	HENRY L. HERTZ [Residence],	Republican-Prohibitionist,	X
	KNUTE NELSEN [Residence]	Democratic,	

Vote for one.

	GUSTAVE H. CARLSON [Residence],	Democratic,	
	DAVID DARSE [Residence],	Prohibition,	
	JACOB T. FOSTER [Residence],	Republican,	X

GERMANY'S DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Gun That Does More Execution at the Breech than at the Muzzle.

New York *Herald:* The new German gun, which was recently tested at Plozk, in the Province of Posen, does not promise to be much of a success. According to reports from Germany, several accidents occurred while it was being fired and most soldiers dread to approach it.

The first day of trial, it appears, five accidents occurred, one of which resulted in the death of a soldier, who leaves four little children to mourn his loss. The accidents were caused either by the bursting or the faulty working of the gun, due to its inability to resist the terrible force of the new powder. How great this force is may be inferred from the fact that after some shots have been fired the breech usually becomes detached and is hurled backward with such violence that it severely wounds the gunner and the men standing near him.

The wounds are almost always serious. On this occasion one man was killed, nine gunners lost the fingers of their right hands, and five others were dangerously wounded in the shoulders and forearms. The mortal wound was caused by a fragment of the breech, which entered the right eye and penetrated to the brain.

These gruesome sights naturally terrified the surviving gunners. As for the officers they kept at a safe distance especially after it was discovered that four Lieutenants of the reserves had been dangerously wounded by fragments of the breech.

On the second day of the trial nineteen soldiers were so severely wounded that their prompt removal to a hospital became necessary.

The new gun, in fact, proved a complete failure. Terrified as they were, the gunners could not take a proper aim, and the balls seldom reached the target. In one instance, indeed, they went entirely wide of the mark, and killed an unfortunate peasant in a neighboring village. When the villagers heard of this accident they became terribly exasperated and assumed so hostile an attitude that the officers in command of the gunners did not dare to continue the exercises. On the following day two orders were sent from Berlin, one instructing officers to make no more experiments with the new gun and another ordering that no more such guns be manufactured for the German army.

IMAGINATION KILLED HER.

A Dream of Death Is Accurately Carried Out to the End.

Memphis *Avalanche:* A remarkable instance of the hold superstition has upon the mind of even the educated and religious was recently exhibited in the case of Mrs. Rebecca Byrnes of Helena, Ark., a lady noted for her intellectual attainments and pious life. One morning, arising in what seemed her usual health and spirits, she summoned her children to come to her. One son was residing in Topeka, Kas., one in New Orleans, two daughters were married and living in Sedalia, Mo., but, obedient to their mother's call, they came at once, though ignorant of the reason of their summons. When all were about her the lady informed them that she had had a dream, in which her husband, who had been dead for nearly fifteen years, had warned her that she had only ten days more of life. She sent for her children to bid them good-by, which she proceeded to do with much calmness, but with the air of one who had not the slightest doubt that she was already dying. Her friends attempted to reason with her and to point out the folly of placing such perfect confidence in a dream, but all to no purpose, for the lady persisted in asserting that she would depart from earth on such a day and exactly at a certain hour.

Her pastor remonstrated with her, and even brought the severest censure to bear on her superstitious credulity, and at last Mrs. Byrnes ceased to speak of the matter, so that her family began to think that she had conquered her fancy. She continued in excellent health and pursued her usual daily life, but just before the hour she had predicted would be that of her death she sought her children and bade them good-by, then, seating herself quietly in an arm-chair, expired just as the hour was struck. The physicians declare that her death was due solely to her imagination.

The Usual Way.

Mrs. Greathead—"What kept you so late at that meeting?"

Mr. Greathead—"I had to draw up a long set of resolutions for publication, complimenting Mr. Bullhead's great efficiency as a member of the board and expressing our heartfelt regret at losing his invaluable aid and counsel."

"Of all things! Way, you and the rest have been fighting for three months to get him out of the board."

"Yes; but conduct is measured commercially."—*New York Weekly.*

S. V. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS,

New York and Chicago,

ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION THE UNDERMENTIONED SECURITIES OF THE

American Soda Fountain Co.,

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.)

Capital Stock, $3,750,000,

DIVIDED INTO

12,500 SHARES FIRST PREFERRED CUMULATIVE 6 PER CENT STOCK.

12,500 SHARES SECOND PREFERRED CUMULATIVE 6 PER CENT STOCK.

12,500 SHARES GENERAL (COMMON) STOCK.

PAR VALUE OF ALL SHARES, $100.

Dividends on the first and second preferred stock will be payable in February and August of each year. Dividends on the common stock will be declared and paid only at the end of each fiscal year.

AMOUNT OFFERED.

One-half of each of the above securities is offered for public subscription at par.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:

10 PER CENT ON APPLICATION.
20 PER CENT ON ALLOTMENT.
20 PER CENT MARCH 20, 1891.
20 PER CENT APRIL 9, 1891.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1891, AND WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891, AT THE OFFICES OF

S. V. White & Co., 36 Wall St., New York, and 4 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.
Chatham National Bank, New York City.
Blackstone National Bank, Boston.
Metropolitan National Bank, Boston.
National Bank of the Republic, Phila.
Northwestern National Bank, Phila.
First National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
John H. Matthews, 333 East 26th St., N. Y.
James W. Tufts, Boston or New York.
Charles Lippincott, Phila. or Chicago.
Alvin D. Puffer, Boston or New York.

From whom prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained.

All shares issued will be full-paid stock. Stockholders will have no personal liability.

There is no mortgage on any property of the company, and the by-laws provide that no bond or mortgage can be created without the consent of ninety per cent of the preferred stockholders, and that this provision cannot be altered except by the like affirmative vote.

This company is formed to take over and carry on the business of manufacturing soda water apparatus and supplies as hitherto conducted by the following establishments:

The Firm of John Matthews, N. Y.
Established 1832.

A. D. Puffer & Sons' M'f'g. Co., Boston.
Established 1842.

James W. Tufts, Boston.
Established 1863.

Charles Lippincott & Co., Phila.
Established 1832.

The business transferred in each case is taken over from Jan. 1, 1891. The company has no debts or liabilities of any description whatever except obligations necessarily incurred in the conduct of business since that date.

Registrar of the Stock.
BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON.
Transfer Agents in New York.
MESSRS. S. V. WHITE & CO.
Auditors.
HART BROTHERS, TIBBETTS & CO., LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Directors.

JAMES W. TUFTS, President.
ALVIN D. PUFFER, First Vice-President.
ALFRED H. LIPPINCOTT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES N. NORTH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. MATTHEWS, of the firm of John Matthews.
FRANKLIN W. HOPKINS, of the firm of S. V. White & Co., bankers.
WALTER S. BLANCHARD, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, Boston.

The business of the corporation will be managed by JAMES W. TUFTS, JAMES N. NORTH, ALFRED H. LIPPINCOTT, F. HAZARD LIPPINCOTT, DANIEL J. PUFFER, and LUTHER W. PUFFER.

Each and every one of the present vendors, whether employed in the new corporation or not so employed, have signed a contract not to engage or compete in any similar business.

STATEMENT OF VENDORS.

Nature of Business.—The business of these concerns consists of the manufacture and sale of soda-water apparatus and supplies and bottling machinery in all its branches, in which department of industry they constitute the principal establishments in the World.

Property Conveyed.—The property conveyed consists of real estate, free and clear of incumbrance; the entire manufacturing plant of each of the several concerns; their large stocks of goods, manufactured and in process of manufacture; materials, machinery, appliances of all descriptions, letters patent of the United States to the number of more than one hundred and forty, and the good will of all the old concerns; bills receivable held by the several vendors are also included, to the amount of $500,000. The payment of each of these is guaranteed to the company by the vendor in whose business it originated, and a working capital will thus be provided equivalent to $500,000 in money. The building season has scarcely been interrupted by winter weather throughout the West, and the result is that the demand for structural iron has been steady and the condition of the market satisfactory. The hardware trade, particularly in Chicago, is in a decidedly satisfactory condition. In heavy hardware there has lately been some stiffening in prices under an excellent demand.

Speculative trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange was at almost a complete standstill during the week. It was quite in full proportionately in New York. Both markets may be said to have shown much strength in maintaining prices as well as they have in the face of such extreme dullness. The New York market has shown a firm front with the exception of the Granger bonds. The weakness in those was led by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which has now declined below the lowest point touched in last fall's panic, and that means the lowest point at which the stock has been for many years. The reaction of the dividend to 4 per cent and the realization by holders that they were not absolutely secure in continuing to receive even that rate, has led to the unlocking of much stock from the strong boxes of investors. The road has been operated with the most rigid economy ever since the strike, but its officers now admit that still further sweeping reductions must be made. Railway earnings generally are showing an average increase of something like 5 per cent in gross earnings over the corresponding period of last year. This probably does not indicate any increase in tonnage, and it is quite probable that the tonnage would fall considerably below that of a year ago, for the rate situation is more favorable now than at this time. The settlement of Congress will come this week, and it will bring a great relief to the business community. There is no question but business operations have been greatly hampered by the fears of unwise financial legislation. It is now certain that the danger from free-coinage legislation is over for the present. With the adjournment of Congress improvement in general confidence may be looked for, which is sure to make a favorable impression on general business.

During the week there was little change in the situation in the speculative produce markets. Wheat has been comparatively steady, and surprised a good many of its friends by a failure to respond to some of the strongest bull news that has come on the floor in a good many days. The character of the foreign dispatches indicating the serious damage done the Continental crops was enough to warrant a material advance in prices. That prices did not improve is explained by the professional traders, who say that there was no outside interest in the market, and that if there had been prices would have gone up at once. They say that the country generally will have nothing to do with wheat under 90 cents, that it will have to reach that price before there is any general speculation. There are others who say the market's action is due to manipulation.

The temper of the corn crowd was shown in the early part of the week, when there was a sharp advance, due to the liberal buying by a few of the professional bulls. They demonstrated that there are a good many nervous shorts in corn, who will buy on the slightest indication of an advance. The stocks here and at other points are so small that the market offers an inducement to manipulators, and the general feeling is that a little concerted buying by a few big people would put the market up 4 or 5 cents in a day. But the future of the market depends largely upon the receipts. The reports from the country relative to the quantities of corn in the hands of the farmers are so contradictory that no one feels certain of his position, no matter which side of the market he is on. If the receipts should be large, and the movement general, the bulls will feel that they have been misled as to the actual condition of affairs and will unload the long stuff they are carrying. On the contrary, if March does not show a very large movement and a material increase in the stocks of contract corn here, prices, in the estimation of the best judges of the market, will go higher. The Government report on the stocks of grain in hand March 1 will do much to settle the doubt on the subject.

As to provisions, with the enormous stocks here at the close of the month, the impression prevails that unless there should be an unexpected widening of the market it is difficult to see how prices can advance. With a bigger market, however, there would be a fair show for the absorption of the stocks, large as they are, and the holders would find a profit on the buying side of the market.

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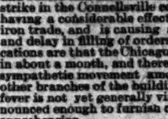

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BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

General business is in fairly satisfactory shape throughout the whole country, but in Chicago it is more than that—it is decidedly prosperous. The estimate was made in this column a week or two ago that the volume of business in Chicago would show an average increase over the corresponding period of last year of about 15 per cent. That estimate was gathered from representatives of various lines of trade, and it is now closely borne out by the record of clearings. The total clearings of the Chicago banks for February were $292,000,000, against $252,000,000 for February, 1890. This is an increase of nearly 16 per cent. It is likely, however, that the increase in general business is slightly more than that, for the clearings this year received scarcely any increase from speculative operations. The Stock Exchange was almost completely stagnant during the whole of the month, and there has not been special activity in Board of Trade operations.

There is no gainsaying that the business situation in Chicago is eminently satisfactory. Not only does the total volume of business show a handsome increase, when compared even with the exceptional activity of last year, but the whole fabric of trade appears to be in a thoroughly healthy condition in every particular. There is not one element of "boom" in the situation. The business that is being done is on the solid foundation of immediate consumptive demand. There is no discounting of events that might bring activity in the future. The volume of trade represents with unusual accuracy the day to day demands of commerce. It is still sustained by entirely satisfactory collections, and from now on it seems certain will be quite relieved of the effects of strin.gency in money and unduly high interest rates.

The most unsatisfactory point in the outlook is the labor situation. It seems to have in it promise of many disturbing influences. There are already several important strikes under way, and others that are immediately threatening. The strike in the Connellsville coal district is already having a considerable effect in some lines of the iron trade, and is causing much embarrassment and delay in filling of orders. The present dissatisfaction of the Chicago carpenters will strike in about a month, and there will probably be a sympathetic movement among the members of other branches of the building trade. The strike fever is not yet generally virulent, but it is pronounced enough to furnish cause for considerable apprehension.

One of the notable signs of the times is the changing attitude of the people in some States concerning radical railway legislation. Twenty thousand railway employés in Minnesota have petitioned the Legislature of that State protesting against further legislation antagonistic to railway interests. The Kansas Legislature has been similarly petitioned by railway employés in that State. The Chamber of Commerce of Spokane Falls has petitioned the Legislature of Washington asking that no more laws inimical to railway interests be passed in that State. It is beginning to be recognized that there is a point beyond which it is not profitable for the people to go in the making of laws bearing unfavorably on the operation of railroads. The States that had been the most severe in this respect present an absolute cessation of railway growth. That, perhaps, is something that need not be much regretted for the present, but it is evident that such action may be carried too far. There is certainly a growing tendency in some of the States that have been most radical in this matter to question whether every law that is unfavorable to railway interests is of necessity advantageous for the people.

The iron situation does not show special improvement. General business is moving along in fair shape, but every line of the trade dependent upon railroad patronage is still almost completely stagnant. What is still worse, it seems likely to remain so for the present, for the railways are in a far from prosperous condition, and there is nothing in sight which seems likely to relieve their extremities. The building season has scarcely been interrupted by winter weather throughout the West, and the result is that the demand for structural iron has been steady and the condition of the market satisfactory. The hardware trade, particularly in Chicago, is in a decidedly satisfactory condition. In heavy hardware there has lately been some stiffening in prices under an excellent demand.

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FINANCIAL.

The month closed without a financial feature that would distinguish the last day. Business is still extremely quiet. The indications are that there will be little changing of loans with the advent of a new month. Rates will pretty generally come down to 6 per cent. Nearly all new business is at that rate. There are still a good many loans that are carrying 7 per cent, but 6 per cent rules for about all new business.

An extract from the *Financial Chronicle* wired to Kennett, Hopkins & Co. contained the following: "The banks lost to Subtreasury $2,100,000, gained from the interior $106,000; net loss, $2,994,000. The appointment of ex-Gov. Foster as Secretary of the Treasury was received with satisfaction. The current session of Congress closes the coming week and all irritation from the fear of inconsiderate action in that quarter will be at an end, but the Government will still continue an important factor in our money market, and it is assuring to have a person of practical business experience well acquainted with affairs at the head of the Treasury. Nineteen roads for the second week of February gained in gross $317,471, equal to 5.20 per cent. Forty-one roads for the third week of Febuary gained in gross $231,948, equal to 6.88 per cent."

Following are the footings of the New York bank statement:

	Feb. 21.	Feb. 28.	Changes.
Loans	$463,332,000	$463,881,800 inc.	$ 359,700
Deposits	426,362,700	414,426,100 dec.	2,136,600
Circulation	3,540,300	3,494,600 dec.	45,700
Legal tend.	35,604,300	35,925,850 inc.	321,550
Specie	83,908,400	81,301,000 dec.	2,608,400
Reserve	119,513,700	117,226,800 dec.	2,276,900
Reserve req.	104,140,675	103,606,525 dec.	534,150
Surplus	15,373,025	13,620,275 dec.	1,742,750

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 28	Closing Feb 27
Atchison	2,130	27¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Atlantic and Pac	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Am. Sugar	1,400	111¾	110¾	111¾	110¾
Do pfd	210	93¾	93½	93¾	93¾
C., B. & Q	18,452	90¾	89¾	89¾	90¾
Canadian Pacific	100	78½	78½	78½	78½
Ches. & O. & St. L	3,300	41¾	41¼	41¾	42¼
Do 1st pfd	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chicago Gas	1,300	73¾	73¼	73¾	73¾
Del. & Hud	20	134	134	134	134¼
Den. & Rio G. pfd	70	61	61	61	60
Dist. & C. F. Co	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Erie	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Linseed Oil	100	34	34	34	34
Lake Shore	105	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Louis. & Nash	600	75	73	75	76¾
L. E. & W	400	14	14	14	14
Do pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Lead Trust	700	19¾	19	19	19
Missouri Pacific	150	97	97	97	97¾
Mobile & Ohio	110	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Minn. & St. L	50	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Northwest	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	109
Do pfd	100	138	138	138	
New England	1,100	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
Nor. Pacific	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	1,700	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Nor. & W. pfd	70	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
N. Y. Cent	3	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	1,800	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	210	71¾	71	71	71¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	15	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Do 1st pfd	50	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Nor. Am. Co	500	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nat. Cordage Co	100	107¾	106¾	106¾	
Ogn. Improv	100	29	29	29	
Ohio & Miss	30	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Pacific Mail	2,751	37¾	37	37¾	38¾
Peo., D. & E	10	20	20	20	
Rio G. W., pfd	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Rich. Terminal	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Rock Island	1,100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
St. P. & O	100	26	26	26	
St. Paul	4,700	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
St. P. & Dul	15	23	23	23	
Do pfd	30	81	81	81	
So. Pacific	200	31	30¾	31	30¾
Sugar Trust	700	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Silver R	55,000	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Texas Pacific	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific	3,517	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
W. & L. E	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	100	51	51	51	
Wabash pfd	100	19	19	19	
Western Union	350	84¾	84¾	84¾	85¾
Wis. Central	250	19¾	19¾	19¾	20

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Pacific	120
American	116	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg. ex. Int	123	U. S. 4½s, reg	107¾
U. S. 4s, coup	124	U. S. 4½s, coup	108

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

$2 Pk Com	120	$500 NYLEW new3ds	
25 Corn Ex Bk	240		100¾@100¾
$2000 Atchis	87@87	$000 NTOsWmis	80@80¼
$1000 Atch 1st inc	85¼@85¾	$000 NP Gen 6s	109¾@109¾
$2000 A&P gtd 4s	72	$000 NP Tar 1st	106¾
$6000 A&P inc	11¾	$6000 NP 1st cp	115¾@115¾
$1000 Ches & O 1st gtd	100¾	$1000 N W cp 6s	97
$1000 CBI rm 8s	110¾	$1000 N W cp coup 6s	107
$5000 C&O con 6s	100¾	$1000 N W cp 5s	95¾
$1000 C&O 1st cy 6s	100	$1000 Or Imp con 5s	71¾
$1000 C&O deb 6s	99	$000 Or Imp con 5s	71¾
$1000 CB&QC&I 5s	97¾	$000 Or Imp 1st	106@106¼
$1000 CB&Q Neb 5s	104¾@104¾	$1000 O&L 1st	109@109¾
$000 CCCA&I 1st	115¾	$1000 PDE 2d	70
$1000 CCC&I con	75¾	$1000 P&W 1st	77¾
$1000 Erie 1s con 2d	100¾	$1000 RG 1st	90
$1000 Erie 2d	100¾	$2000 RioGW 1st	83¾@83¾
$1000 HT&C gtd 6s	66	$2000 StLA&T gtd 5s	90
$1000 H&TC 1st 6s	102¾	$2000 SLA&T 2d pfd	30¾
$1000 IC Leas 7s	113¾	$1000 StLA&T 2d inc	15¾
$000 Iowa Cen 1st	87	$000 SLA&SF gen 6s	107¼
$000 Iowa C 1st	80¾@81¾	$000 SP M&M 1st con6s	114¾
$1000 CJ&C 1st	113¾	$1000 SP C Inc	80¾
$000 Kan Pa 1st cons	113¾